The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Battered Port of Vladivostok Begins to Perk Up After a Decade of Somnolence

A Japanese Proposal to Buy the Russian Far East

America's National Debt Exceeds Twenty Billions; Japan's Eight Billions

Over Half a Billion Yen Bond Issue Looms in Japan to Meet Anticipated Budget Deficit

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Arrives at Nanking; Japanese Plan Fresh Drive on Chahar

China's Silver Problem Is Complicated by Smuggling

Little Gloria, Her Mother, Her Aunt and Her Fortune

No Efforts Should Be Spared to Solve Sze Liang-tsai Murder

Tense Sentiment of Japan Toward Russia Begins to Soften *(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)*

Japan's Demands and Nanking's Dilemma *(By the Review's Nanking Correspondent)*

Will Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Make Himself Dictator of China? . . . . . By Chen Fu-sheng

Manchuria, the Orient's Alsace-Lorraine . By Edward Prince Bell

The Lost Cause of Liberalism: From Jefferson to the British Disaffection Bill . . . . By Wilbur Burton

China Is to Produce Her Own Artificial Silk . . . . . By Paul K. Whang

Fight for "Sex Equality" in China . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

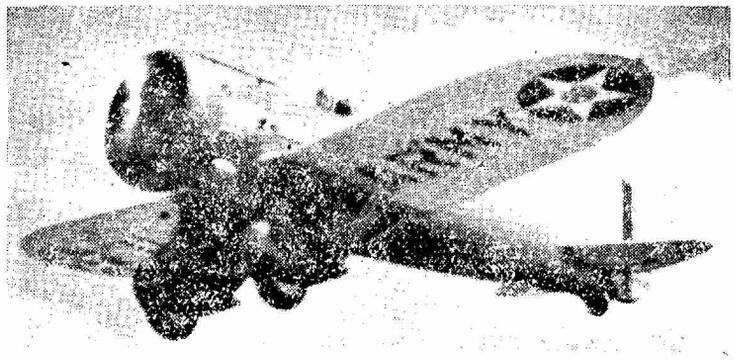
New Life Movement and the Library . . . By Chih-ber Kwei

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1934 VOLUME 70, NUMBER 13

FORTY CENTS A COPY

70-465

IT'S HERE!



BOEING FIGHTER P-26A

A DEMONSTRATOR
WILL SOON BE EXHIBITED
IN CHINA.
THE STANDARD FIGHTER
FOR THE UNITED STATES
ARMY AIR CORPS.

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY, INC.

UNITED AIRCRAFT EXPORTS, INC.

HAMILTON HOUSE SHANGHAI

國民政府航空公路建設獎券

STATE LOTTERY

HE WHO HESITATES IS LOST!

This is a true old saying.

The very number that might bring you

$500,000

might be the one you have hesitated to buy.

NEXT DRAWING 4th, JANUARY 1935

TICKETS

$10. per number **$1. per share**

NATIONAL STATE LOTTERY ADMINISTRATION

183-189 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

LOY CHANG,
Director-General.

(Every mail order purchaser is sent a Prize List by post)

70-466

READ

"THE CHINESE REPUBLIC"

Edward Bing-Shuey Lee, Editor

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Review of World Events
2. Survey of the Week's News in China
3. The Mis-Republic
4. What China Has
5. Chinese Leaders' Views

OTHER FEATURES

1. Editorials
2. Special Articles on Economic Development, Foreign Affairs, Current Topics and Specialized Subjects
3. Reconstruction
4. Chinese Press Opinion
5. Foreign Press Opinion
6. Documentary Data
7. Book Reviews

20 Cents per Copy

$ 7.00 Mex. per year (domestic)
$16.00 Mex. per year (foreign)

Business and Editorial Offices,
150 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

THE NEW CHINA

North China's Only Journal of Opinion

Chronicling the March of New China

Twenty Cents per copy - Two Dollars per year

Abroad Mex. $3 :20 per year including postage

Send Your Order to the Following Address

THE NEW CHINA PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

185 Hsin K'ai Lu Hutung
Peiping, China

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches

Your work should bear our imprint

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1934

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 3.01
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 2.96
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $15.05
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $14.76

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

November 21, 1934

Business Done:- 870,000 Shares

1933-34 High	1933-34 Low	Div. $ per Sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Nov. 19	Last Sale Nov. 20
13¾	3	—	Adams Express	7⅝	7¼
112	47½	3.00	Air Reduction	109	109¾
33	11⅛	1.20	Alaska Juneau	16⅞	17⅛
160¾	70¾	6.00	Allied Chemical	135⅝	134½
26⅜	6	—	Allis Chalmers	14⅝	14¼
42⅛	9⅛	0.80	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdry.	25⅝	26¼
107¾	49½	4.00	American Can	103⅜	102¾
89⅞	13	—	Amer. Commil. Alcohol	30¼	30¾
22½	3¼	0.25	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	16⅛	16¾
19⅝	3⅞	—	American & Foreign Power	4⅞	4⅞
27⅝	3⅛	—	American Metal Company	14⅛	14⅛
53½	10¾	—	American Smelting	36½	36
134¾	86½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	102⅝	105
94¾	50¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	84¾	84½
43¼	10⅞	1.00	American Waterworks	12⅝	12⅛
22⅞	5	—	Anaconda Copper	10½	10¼
18⅝	5⅞	—	Atlas Corporation	8¾	8⅝
84¼	16⅞	—	Auburn	25	25⅜
37⅞	8¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅞	14⅝
49½	10⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	29	29½
87½	18	1.60	Borden Company	25	24⅞
28⅝	5½	1.00	Borg Warner	27⅞	28¼
20⅞	7½	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11½	11½
103½	30½	—	Case, J. I.	52	51⅝
40¾	15⅞	1.40	Chase National Bank	25⅛	24⅞
52¼	14⅞	2.50	Chesapeake Corporation	38½	38¼
60⅝	7⅝	1.00	Chrysler	35⅞	36⅛
28½	7⅜	—	Columbia Gas & Electric	7⅛	7⅛
6⅛	1¼	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	1¼	1⅛
64½	22	2.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	22	22
23¾	4⅞	1.00	Continental Oil	18⅝	18⅝
9⅞	2	—	Coty Inc.	5¼	5⅛
5½	1½	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2⅞	2⅞
93¾	35	—	Delaware & Hudson	41	39
25½	10¼	—	Douglas Aircraft	22¼	21⅞
103⅞	32½	2.60	Du Pont de Nemours	96½	96⅜
110½	46	4.00	Eastman Kodak	109¾	110
41⅝	7⅝	—	Electric Bond & Share	7⅝	7⅝
15⅝	3	—	Electric Power & Ligh	3	3
19	8¼	—	Fox Film "A"	13⅝	13½
50⅜	16⅛	2.00	Freeport Texas	27⅞	27¼
10¾	2⅞	—	General Aviation	4⅛	4¼
30¼	10½	0.60	General Electric	19⅜	19⅝
39⅞	21	1.80	General Foods	34¾	34½
42	10	1.00	General Motors	30⅜	31
40½	13¼	1.00	General Railway Signal	26½	27⅛
27¾	12	1.20	Gold Dust	17¼	17
47½	9¼	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	23¾	23¾
81½	15	3.00	Hercules Pwdr. Co.	77½	79
57¼	35	3.00	Howe Sound	47⅞	47¾
40	6½	—	International Cement	26⅛	26
46⅞	13⅛	0.60	International Harvester	38½	38
29¼	6¾	0.60	International Nickel	23	22⅞
21¾	5⅛	—	International Tel. & Tel.	8¾	9
66¾	12¼	—	Johns Manville	54⅞	55¼
26	7¾	0.60	Kennecott	16½	16⅝
79⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	69¼	69⅝
107⅛	49	4.00	Liggett & Myers "B"	107⅛	107
36½	8½	1.00	Loew's Inc.	33⅝	34
25¼	10⅜	1.20	Lorillard	18¾	18⅞
35⅝	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	29⅛	29¼
43	16⅞	1.00	National City Bank	21¾	21⅝
38¼	16½	—	National Distillers	23¾	23⅞
53½	14	—	New York Central	21	20⅞
36½	12½	4%S	North American	10¾	11
96¾	31½	4.00	Owens Illionois Glass	84½	87¾
31⅞	18¼	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	13¼	13½
6⅞	1⅜	—	Packard Motors	4⅛	4⅛
6⅝	1½	—	Pennroad Corporation	2	1⅞
42½	13¾	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	22⅝	22⅝
20¾	4⅜	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	15¾	15⅛
12¼	3	—	Radio Corporation	6	5⅞
54¼	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49½	50½
51¾	12⅞	—	Sears Roebuck	41¼	41⅜
19⅞	6	0.60	Socony-Vacuum	14⅜	14⅝
28	10¼	1.50	Southern California Edison	11⅞	11¾
22½	5⅛	—	Standard Gas & Electric	5⅝	5½
50¼	22¾	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	42⅛	42¼
66½	45¾	3.80	Sterling Products	59	59¼
9¼	1½	—	Studebaker	2	2⅛
30¼	10¾	1.00	Texas Corporation	22	21⅝
9⅜	2⅝	0.12	Transamerica	5¾	5⅝
51⅞	19¾	1.40	Union Carbide & Carbon	44⅝	44¾
133⅝	61¼	6.00	Union Pacific	105¾	104
12¼	8½	—	United Aircraft (New)	12¼	11⅝
14½	3	—	United Corporation	3	3
25	11¾	1.20	United Gas Improvement	11¾	12⅛
95⅜	21½	2.00	Universal Leaf	59⅜	59
25	2⅞	—	U. S. Rubber	16⅜	16¼
87½	28⅜	—	U. S. Steel	85⅝	85½
30¼	7⅝	—	Vanadium	18	18½
13⅝	1	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	4¾	4⅝
58¾	19⅜	0·65	Westinghouse Elect.	34	34¼
54⅞	25⅞	2.40	Woolworth	52⅞	53

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

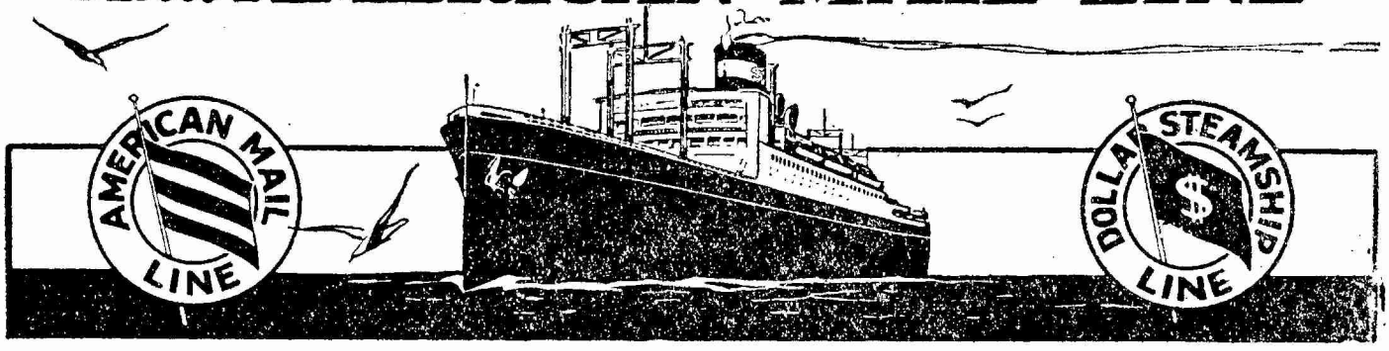
Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
And AMERICAN MAIL LINE



Announce the following

Christmas Ships

	Sails From Shanghai	Arrives San Francisco
S.S. PRES. LINCOLN	Nov. 24	Dec. 11
S.S. PRES. HOOVER	Dec. 4	Dec. 19

	Sails From Shanghai	Arrives Seattle
S.S. PRES. McKINLEY	Nov. 27	Dec. 11
S.S. PRES. GRANT	Dec. 11	Dec. 25

Make Your Bookings Early!

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
AMERICAN MAIL LINE

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

密勒氏評論報
The China Weekly REVIEW

Formely Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Volume 70 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, November 24, 1934 | Number 13

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; HOH CHIH-HSIANG, Asst. Editor; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Dept.,; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG — S. Y. LEUNG

C. Y. HSIEH — PAUL K. WHANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

No Efforts Should Be Spared to Solve Sze Liang-tsai Murder 417

China's Silver Problem Is Complicated by Smuggling 418

America's National Debt Exceeds Twenty Billions; Japan's Eight Billions 419

Little Gloria, Her Mother, Her Aunt and Her Fortune 420

The Lost Cause of Liberalism: From Jefferson to the British Disaffection Bill ..... By Wilbur Burton 421

Special Articles

Battered Port of Vladivostok Begins to Perk Up After a Decade of Somnolence 423

General Chiang Kai-shek Arrives at Nanking; Japanese Plan Fresh Drive on Chahar 425

Japan's Demands and Nanking's Dilemma 429

Manchuria, the Orient's Alsace Lorraine ..... By Edward Prince Bell 430

Fight For "Sex Equality" in China ..... By C. Y. W. Meng 432

Tense Sentiment of Japan Toward Russia Begins to Soften 434

Will Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Make Himself Dictator of China? .....By Chen Fu-sheng 436

Over Half a Billion Yen Bond Issue Looms in Japan to Meet Anticipated Budget Deficit 438

China Is to Produce Her Own Artificial Silk ..... By Paul K. Whang 442

A Japanese Proposal to Buy the Russian Far East 444

Who's Who in China 445

Men and Events 446

New Books of Interest in the Far East 448

New Life Movement and the Library .....By Chih-ber Kwei, Ph.D. 450

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

NO EFFORTS SHOULD BE SPARED TO SOLVE SZE LIANG-TSAI MURDER

THE Chinese nation has before it the problem of elucidating the background of a crime which rivals in importance the solving of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case in the United States. The Lindbergh case has nothing in common with the murder of Sze Liang-tsai, the chief owner of the *Shun Pao*, oldest established and influential Chinese daily newspaper, except that it should serve as an example to the Chinese nation to spare no efforts, financial or otherwise, to get at the bottom of the matter—in the same way that the American nation has done in the Lindbergh case. The menace before the Chinese nation is the growing crime of assassination. Unless the crime of assassination—no matter whether the motive is personal, political, or otherwise—is curbed in China, the time may yet come that China, as a republic, may be the butt of the same sort of a jibe contained in the phrase ascribed to Metternich concerning the realm of the Czars, "Russia is an autocracy, tempered by assassination."

Commendable efforts towards solving the crime have already been made. General Chiang Kai-shek in a telegram to General Lu Ti-ping, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, has ordered the early apprehension of the murderers. The Executive Yuan, in identic orders to the ministries of war and interior, the provincial governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang, and the Municipal governments of Shanghai and Hangchow, urges that urgent efforts be made immediately for the early apprehension of the assassins. General Lu Ti-ping has offered a reward of $10,000 for their capture. Extra police precautions are being taken along the Hangchow highway. The villagers in the neighborhood of the crime have been closely questioned. A *Kuo Min* message of Nov. 20 mentioned that "various police, military and district authorities have also been instructed to bring the murderers to book in 10 days." But the same telegram also contained the disappointing statement that "meanwhile, no new developments have occurred in the investigation of the crime, Chao Lung-wen, commissioner of public safety for Hangchow, said when interviewed."

Newspapermen, no matter what their nationality, naturally feel uneasy when one of their craft is shot down in cold blood. They will feel more uneasy unless they are convinced that no stone is left unturned to get at the bottom of the affair. The deceased apparently had a presentiment that he was marked for assassination. He was accompanied in almost all his movements by a personal bodyguard and was himself armed. He had just recently bought for his own use an armored motor car. Regardless of whether the motive was political or personal vengeance, or whether he was the victim of "occult influences" —all of which have been put forward as theories —the problem of locating the murderers remains equally important.

CHINA'S SILVER PROBLEM IS COMPLICATED BY SMUGGLING

THE efforts of governments to stop the smuggling of articles *out* of a country are more or less a modern development, although it is recorded that in ancient times China carefully guarded the secret of the silk industry and that its eventual introduction into Europe was accomplished by the smuggling of some silkworms overland across Asia concealed in bamboo. However, in modern times most of the governmental machinery against smuggling has been invoked to prevent articles coming *in*, otherwise than through the portals of the Customs administration. With the advent of repudiation, in recent years, as a result of which governments all over the world only keep up a pretence of maintaining the basis of their monetary systems, a situation has come about where the metallic base which the paper money is supposed to represent has a higher value outside of the country than in it. The result has been a strong incentive to smuggle basic money out of various countries. Thus, an American *gold* piece in Shanghai has a value sixty percent higher than it has in New York, and a Chinese silver dollar has a ten or fifteen percent higher value in Dairen than it has in Shanghai, or some other Chinese port. In America the mere possession of gold money has become a criminal offense. China has not yet reached the stage where the possession of silver money is considered a crime, and there is no immediate prospect of that stage being reached, but, nevertheless, such is an eventual possibility. As a matter of fact the disappearance of silver from China's money system would not affect the great mass of the population, who to this day handle mostly copper coins. Little is heard of the smuggling of gold coins out of the United States, and there is not much evidence that a great deal of it is going on. This has been principally for the reason that the American government something over a year ago acted so suddenly, and its officers regularly assured the public that America did *not* intend to go off the gold standard, that a very small part of the population had a chance to lay its hands on any gold before the government took action. But here in China, although the government also took action suddenly, it merely invoked a practical embargo on silver by putting on a prohibitive export tax, and thereby created a situation whereby the value of the silver which is held within the country is artificially held at a lower value than it has on the world market. Whereas only a few people in America had any gold when the price was held down artificially in the country, hundreds of thousands of Chinese are in possession of silver, and down to the last coolie they know that if they can somehow or other send silver either as bullion or as coins out of the country, for instance to Dairen, they can make a profit of ten to fifteen percent. That there has been, and is now going on, extensive—extensive more in the sense of frequency than of amount—smuggling is evident from messages from various parts of China and also from abroad. Almost daily there are reports that silver smugglers here and there have been caught. But it is quite probable that the great majority are *not* caught. This regular drain of the silver reserves of China cannot go on indefinitely without the stage being eventually reached where there will not be enough silver left in the country to warrant the banks in honoring their paper issues. The National City Bank in its *Review* of Nov. 19 mentioned that "if the United States continues to push up prices, China will be forced to a higher and higher tax to defend her monetary system." True enough, but just in proportion as China does impose a higher tax the incentive to smuggling will be increased. The silver will not go out in large quantities; the Customs will see to that. But just as drops of water wear away a stone so the daily little driblets of silver out of the country will make their impress on China's monetary system.

Lago di Lugano

Jewel of Southern Switzerland
You hold me still, entranced.
I saw you as the day broke band
And in the sunlight danced.

I stopped. I could not move away,
The blue-green kept me there.
Your beauty in the early day
Gave new joy to the air.

I saw you when the sun was high,
Your sunlit surface bright.
The clearcut mountains towering by
Impressed me with their might.

I saw you in the evening dusk,
All soft with misty veil,
As sweet as golden English musk
That blossoms in the dale.

But lovelier still I saw you
In star-light I did stand,
All the lapping ripples round you
Caressing the soft sand.

With a silver streak across you
As the moon was riding high,
In perfection then I saw you
And, I cried to say "Good-bye."

The above poem was written by Betty Sze (age 15), accomplished daughter of Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, while on a holiday in Switzerland last summer.

A Foolish Creed

(*Editorial in the London Herald, Oct. 29*)

"To prevent war one must maintain a strong military machine," says the young King of Belgium, and is cheered for saying it.

It is an old doctrine. It has been tested for centuries. And every test has shown it completely false. If history teaches anything, it is that big armies do not and cannot ensure peace. On the contrary, they engender those fears which are a prolific cause of war.

America's National Debt Exceeds Twenty Billions; Japan's Eight Billions

BENJAMIN Franklin in his "Poor Richard's Almanack" expressed the idea that the generation that fought a war did not pay for it—that was left for the following generation. But mankind since Franklin's day has improved on that idea, for not only does the generation that fights a war not pay for it—but the following generation doesn't either. As things stand at present, to use a slang expression, America is "holding the bag" for the nations that fought the Great War. Russia took the lead in treating the various documents which purported to be the evidences of the debt as mere "scraps of paper." Russia simply repudiated its war debt outright. Germany got rid of its war debt to its own people by making its currency valueless. As regards the war indemnity, Germany followed the very clever policy of borrowing money abroad (principally in America) to "pay" the indemnity. Incidentally it is pretty clear that considerable of the German business in China is financed indirectly with money borrowed in the United States—and which, by the way, the American creditors have considerable difficulty in collecting. France first, England next, and all the other countries of Europe, with the exception of Finland, have in the meantime refused or are unable to pay the United States what they owe. This in turn has placed a huge burden on the American government—which is placed in the unenviable position of having induced its people to raise the money to pay for a great proportion of the war in Europe and now owing its citizens for it—but without being in a position to reimburse them. On top of this has come the world-wide depression, with the result that the American debt is assuming stupendous proportions. The American debt, even figured in depreciated currency, is the highest not only in the history of the United States, but the highest that any nation has ever had during all the ages. The public debt of the United States to-day stands at the stupendous figure of U. S. $25,495,702,294 (we will spell it out, so as to make no mistake about it, twenty-five billions, four hundred and ninety-five millions, seven hundred and two thousand, two hundred and ninety-four United States dollars). That works out at about $200 per capita. To show how fast this debt has grown it may be stated by way of comparison that in February, last year, the per capita debt was only $162—an increase of 20 per cent in 20 months.

It is one of the poignant recollections of the war years for many a patriotic American citizen that this patriotism was exploited in a ruthless fashion. Many an American farmer was bulldozed during the hysteria of the war period into buying Liberty Bonds way beyond his financial capacity. Many of them were induced by bankers to mortgage their farms and pay a higher rate of interest on their mortgages than they received in interest on the Liberty Bonds, which the bankers were particularly insistent it was their patriotic duty to purchase. In the end these holders, caught by later financial depression, not only had their farms foreclosed on them, but had to sell these Liberty bonds, bought at a sacrifice, at a discount of ten or fifteen per cent, thus being made victims at both ends of the trasaction.

The heading over this article reads "America's Debt Exceeds Twenty Billions; Japan's Eight Billions." In America's case the billions are *dollars;* in Japan's the billions are *yen.* So it will be seen that America's debt is about nine times that of Japan's. (U.S. $1.00 equals about Yen 3.35). The statement was made a few years back, and the same probably applies today, that the yearly cost of running the city of New York is greater than that of the whole Japanese empire, with its Army and Navy included. Both countries have to deal with cases of corruption in official life that preclude either from pointing the finger of scorn at the supposed traditional corruption existing in China. The experience of the World War showed that in its wartime operations the United States carried on with an extravagance in expenditure out of all proportion to value received. That was particularly true as regards the construction of ships and of airplanes. There is no doubt about it that America's resources are more than nine times those of Japan, which is the proportion above noted as regards the respective national debts, and in the event of a conflict between the two Powers, America with its huge resources, and particularly its highly efficient mechanized industry, would undoubtedly be an easy victor over the Island Empire. The relative size of the debts at the present time would have little influence on the eventual outcome. In both America and Japan's case most of the debt is held internally. Both governments will probably continue the same course that they have during the past year or so, namely to progressively repudiate a large proportion of it by devaluating the money unit. In case of necessity they might even repudiate the whole of the present debt, and then start their eventual conflict from scratch. America's problem, in case of an armed conflict with Japan, is not so much military as political. As things stand at present in the Far East, no matter what action America takes, her motives are liable to be misunderstood, even by those on whose behalf she, with traditional altrusistic ideas, enters the fray,—which in all likelihood will be even more stupendous as regards its military side and more complicated as regards its political issues than was the World War. America has of its own free will withdrawn from the Philippines. However it may start, the eventual Far Eastern War will have as its main issue the fate of the European possessions in Asia. America must be careful not to appear to be helping others to do what she herself has decided to discontinue to do.

Little Gloria, Her Mother, Her Aunt, and Her Fortune

IF you, gentle reader, sometimes wonder why the spirit of revolution, anarchism, Bolshevism, or what not, is becoming so rampant throughout the world, consider the case of little ten-year-old Gloria Vanderbilt, her mother, her aunt and her fortune. Merely, or rather principally, because, at the beginning of the nineteenth century a man of Dutch descent, named Cornelius Vanderbilt, engaged in the transportation business, and bought huge blocks of New York City real estate, quite a large number of his descendants have more money than they know what to do with. Their only "right" to these millions is either that they are descended from the original Vanderbilt, or as is the case in the present instance, happened to marry one of the those descendants. During the past two months one of the divisions of the New York Supreme Court was occupied almost daily with hearing evidence in an action, brought by the widow of Reginald Vanderbilt (who died in 1925, when she, the widow, had not yet attained legal age) against Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the latter being a sister of the late Reginald. Mrs. Vanderbilt's application was for a writ of habeas corpus, directed against Mrs. Whitney, asking for the legal return of her (Mrs. Vanderbilt's) child, named Gloria, who has lived with Mrs. Whitney, her aunt, for the past two years. But the application which Mrs. Vanderbilt made for the custody of her child, it is to be inferred from the evidence in the case, was not so much to get the custody of her offspring, which she seems in fact to have very much neglected, but in order to get her hands more firmly on the money which is represented by a trust fund, from which her daughter Gloria is one of the beneficiaries. It was stated in the course of the trial that Mrs. Vanderbilt had no other means than the money bound up in this trust fund, and the amazing fact was dicslosed that she was only able to bring this and other actions in the New York Courts, all having to do with the disposition of these funds, by borrowing $15,000 against an expectant legacy of $100,000 which she is to receive in her own right under the will of Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt, Gloria's grandmother, who died last April. Ten thousand dollars of this was borrowed from the National City Bank.

Miss Gloria Vanderbilt
(Aged 10)

The evidence in the case showed that Mrs. Vanderbilt had left the upbringing of her daughter, during most of its short lifetime, to others. Four months ago she applied to be made Gloria's guardian. Mrs. Whitney opposed the action and brought testimony that her sister-in-law was not a fit person to have charge of her own daughter. The widowed Mrs. Vanderbilt is a daughter of Harry Hayes and Laura Morgan. Her mother, Laura, in an affidavit, said:

> "We lived in Paris for four and a half years and during that period my daughter paid absolutely no attention to little Gloria. She devoted herself exclusively to her own gay pleasures.
>
> "Usually she slept until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon and from that time until the early hours of the following morning she was at cocktail parties, dinners and night clubs. Her constant companions were people who lead a very gay life.
>
> "During this time she was trying to dismiss the nurse that I engaged for her right after birth. I told her that little Gloria loved the nurse and would cry if she were discharged. My daughter said to me: 'I don't care if she cries and for all I care, she can bawl until her eyes bulge and drop out of their sockets.'
>
> "My daughter once wanted to put little Gloria in an attic to make room for guests. The men and women servants lived in the attic. . . . During all this time, Gloria never went to school.
>
> "I do not consider that it would be for little Gloria's best interests for me to go further into the unpleasant details about my daughter's life and associations. . . ."

Evidence given by various witnesses, particularly Gloria's nurse, became so racy in character, that the Judge eventually excluded not only the public, but newspaper reporters as well. During the course of the trial Mrs. Whitney's counsel, summoned a nurse, a French maid and a butler whom Mrs. Vanderbilt had discharged, together with her present chauffeur, to question them about her private life; as well as two of the child's doctors and her legal guardian, who administers the child's income of $120,000 a year. The guardian, Thomas B. Gilchrist, was on the witness stand for days, under cross-examination by Mrs. Vanderbilt's attorney. These witnesses were joined by Captain Jefferson Davis Cohn, international turfman, owner of the race horse Sir Galahad and purchaser of the $300,000 string of Hapsburg pearls from the Empress Marie Therese, as a birthday gift for Mrs. Cohn. Mr. Cohn said he was a friend of Mrs. Vanderbilt's father and had entertained her and the late Reginald Vanderbilt at his London mansion on their wedding trip ten years ago, and frequently had met Mrs. Vanderbilt in England and on the Continent since that time. The other Vanderbilt witnesses included her sisters, Thelma Lady Furness and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw; her brother, Harry Hays Morgan,

and his wife, and Prince Gottfried zu Hohenlohe.

Eventually, in order to avoid further mud slinging apparently, the Judge gave a rather cryptic decision to effect that "little Gloria was not to lead the sort of a life that she did up to two years ago" (that is, before her aunt took charge of her). This decision allowed the contending parties to draw up a compromise whereby the child will be mostly in care of her aunt, while her mother will be able to draw funds from one of four trusts of $5,000,000 for the four children of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died in 1899, of which a $5,000,000 trust for the late Reginald Vanderbilt is shared by the child Gloria with a child of his first marriage.

⁂

All honor to those who are rich and use their riches as a trust for the benefit of humanity, —as many of them have done and are doing. But the idle rich are modern examples of the Biblical saying, "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." They are just as thoroughly parasites upon the great mass of workers, honest and hard working citizenry, as are the thousands of beggars that throng the streets of Shanghai—and to a somewhat less extent in some other cities.

The Lost Cause of Liberalism: From Jefferson to the British Disaffection Bill

BY WILBUR BURTON

THE most common grounds in the Western world for opposing dictatorship—whether it be Fascist or Communist—are such principles of liberalism as free speech, free press, free assembly, religious freedom, and democratic suffrage. In crisis, however, it may be noted that people with property almost always prefer a Fascist dictatorship to a Communist one; Hitler and Mussolini, for example, are widely defended all over the United States on the basis that they saved their respective countries from Communism. There are, however, some people in America and elsewhere who are thorough-going and genuine liberals, and who would give anything up to, and perhaps even including, their lives in fighting *any* dictatorship that disavowed their fervent principles.

But is liberalism worth fighting for? Does it, in fact, even exist anywhere anymore to a sufficient extent to be really vital in the life of mankind?

First, let us briefly analyze the character and significance of liberalism. Free speech, for example, is undoubtedly a pleasant pastime, but it cannot be really enjoyed by any normal person who is either hungry or shivering with cold. The same applies to other items in the liberal credo. Therefore, liberalism is very unsubstantial as an *end* in itself, and so the question arises whether it has any value as a *means* toward obtaining the prime essentials of life. In democratic theory it, of course, assuredly is; economic, or other, evils may be exposed by virtue of liberal rights, and then the sovereign people may exercise their suffrage to bring about improvement. But does practice conform to theory?

Broadly, it may said that at no time, nowhere, has any political or economic system been substantially changed by the exercise of democratic suffrage. Every country of Western Europe has in recent years had socialist regimes that were put in power by democratic suffrage without any of them making the slightest step toward socialism. The Labor Government in England in fact, wound up by out-Torying the Tories, and Social Democracy in Germany merely paved the way for the rise of the Nazis. All the really qualitative changes in the political life of mankind have come by bloody revolution, not democratic suffrage; the Cromwellian revolution in England, the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the Russian Revolution, are outstanding examples.

Jefferson's Famous Remark

Liberal theory, of course, while resting primarily on democratic suffrage for political change, does not preclude revolution. In this connection, Thomas Jefferson—who was no mere theorist in such matters, but long American Secretary of State and twice President of the United States—may be cited as the finest flower of liberalism. "I have sworn," he once said, "upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." Nor was this a pious platitude, for Jefferson fully and realistically recognized that if liberalism was to be effective it could not always be confined to speech-making or the writing of polemics. Wherefore, he once declared that the tree of liberty needed frequent watering with the blood of tyrants, and when a man named Shay led an armed uprising in Massachusets against certain taxation, Jefferson exclaimed: "*God forbid that we should ever be for twenty years without such a rebellion.*" And he made this statement while holding office in the government against which Shay revolted!

But Thomas Jefferson stands alone among all the important statesmen of the world in carrying the principles of liberalism to their logical conclusion. Many other statesmen, especially in the United States and England, have professed to be liberals, but they have always indulged in a lot of hairsplitting on the difference between "liberty" and "license"—which inevitably means that there are definite and stringent limitations on liberalism in practice. Generally, these imitations have increased in both number and stringency in recent years, particualrly during and since the World War "to make the world safe for democracy."

No opposition, vocal or otherwise, to the war was allowed in United States, and it is a matter of record that democratic America treated opponents of the war more ruthlessly than did imperial Germany! Nor did the end of the war result in any restoration of liberalism; instead the Communist Party—which by all principles of liberalism is fully entitled to exist—was long outlawed, and there was an almost incredible wave of arresting, sentencing, beating and deporting Reds, near-Reds and even Pinks.

Today the liberal principles of Thomas Jefferson are still a part of the American Constitution, and not only are all Americans legally guaranteed the right of free speech, free assembly, free press, etc., but they are entitled to carry arms freely. And generally, in practice, all of these rights except the last named are not denied to any who wish to avail themselves of them,—BUT there are a sufficient number of exceptions to cast grave doubts on the vitality of American liberalism. In fully three-fourths of the country, Communists cannot freely assemble at any time. In the southern sttaes, any effort of the Negroes to obtain equality of any kind with the Whites is vigorously put down. And for many years, there has not been one major strike in America which has not been marked by virtually complete suppression of free speech, and free

press, and free assembly—*that is, insofar as the strikers were concerned.*

Thus, to summarize: There are few or no liberal rights in U.S.A. for anyone in wartime, nor for Communists, Negroes, or strikers at anytime. In brief, modern American history indicates that the principles of liberalism are extremely fragile, for they invariably break when they are invoked in a crisis. **And a time of crisis is when they are most needed if they have any real validity in improving the lot of man.**

Equal, if not superior, to the United States as a historically liberal country is England, and in some ways the English record in this respect is better than the American record. Certainly there is nothing in the annals of England itself to compare with the American denial of liberal rights to Negroes. But the English regard their liberalism as not only beginning at home (like charity), but ending there; they have never made any pretense of exporting it to their imperial domains, such as India. They have carried it, to be sure, to lands they have settled, like Canada and Australia and South Africa, although in the latter area they have even outdone the Americans in not extending its application to the Negroes. Nevertheless, in England proper there has generally been more genuine liberalism in recent years than in the United States.

A Blow to English Liberalism

Just this month, however, a knockout blow was delivered to English liberalism by the Incitement to Disaffection Bill which passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 241 votes to 65. The bill provides for the imprisonment for "any person maliciously or advisedly endeavoring to seduce any member of his Majesty's forces from his duty or allegiance," and authorizes the police to enter and search private homes or other premises with a warrant that may be issued on mere suspicion.

Anyone, from a pacifist on religious grounds to a communist, could be imprisoned under this bill, for the propaganda of either may be legally (and logically) regarded as an effort "to seduce" British soldiers away from waging war for King and Country. Also, any effort to induce British soldiers not to slay their striking fellow-countrymen would likewise bring a prison term. Still further, the authorization of police invasion of homes on mere suspicion is a complete negation of one of the most ballyhooed pillars of British liberalism,—that "every Englishman's home is his castle."

Quite probably, to be sure, the new law will not be fully invoked immediately, but there it stands for ruthless use in any crisis that may arise,—and, as already been indicated, if liberalism is suppressed during a time of crisis, it has little value for mankind.

The state of liberalism outside of the United States and England and her dominions may be disposed of very briefly, for there is only one other major country in which it has ever flourished—France. And there it appears to be in somewhat better condition than elsewhere although a relentless attack is being made upon it by various Fascist and semi-Fascist groups. In fact, that is chief aspect of the recent cabinet crisis, and in the ability of the Radical Socialists to overthrow the the Doumergue government (which was seeking a pro-Fascist constitutional "reform") is summarized the present strength of French liberalism. But how long it can hold out is another question.

Liberalism also appears to be still strongly entrenched in the small Scandanavian countries, but they are—doubtless happily—outside the main current of modern history. In neither Italy nor Germany (except during the brief period of the Second Reich) was liberalism ever very strong, and it never existed at all in lands comprising the old Russian Empire, or in the Balkans. Nor did it ever exist anywhere in Asia, nor in Africa save to some extent among the South African whites. And it has generally been non-existent in the Spanish-speaking world in both Europe and the Americas. Thus, it is not unimportant to emphasize, liberalism has been confined to a very small fraction of the human race.

So far, we have dealt with liberalism *per se*—that is, the rights (such as exist) of people to express themselves freely *pro* and *con* on whatever they wish, either directly to each other in free speech and free assembly, or through a free press or similar medium. Now, let us consider just how much these rights mean when they are exercised. In the case of free speech and free assembly, no one can doubt the ability of a good orator with a plausible cause to carry his audience with him to a great extent,—which is why free speech and free assembly are invariably banned in times of strikes or other crises. And among literate people, there can be no doubt of the power of the press when articles are properly presented and really read.

But, as anyone can easily learn by devoting a little time to the science of psychology, mere facts do not move most people. It they did, the *New York Times* would be the most revolutionary newspaper in the world, for it gives the most complete coverage of any journal of current events. However, business indices one day showing plutocratic profits, and a statistical study some days later of median wages as estimated by a research organization, neither draw many readers most affected by this information, nor register in any decisive way with most of those who do read it. To move the mass of men, such data would have to be presented dramatically, or perhaps even melodramatically. Excellent examples of how this may be done through the printed word are supplied in American history by Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was an attack on Negro slavery, and Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," which was an attack on conditions in the Chicago stockyards 30 years ago. Both of these books really stirred millions to action and had pronounced historical effects.

Could a similar book today on some of the evils of our times cause comparable reactions? The answer is most probably "NO," because the printed page has lost its former potency due to the competition of radio and the cinema. It is easier to see, or to listen, than it is to read. Consequently the cinema and the radio are ideal mediums for propaganda, but in *all* countries they are either owned by the government or by a limited and wealthy few who would never allow them to be used for anything beyond the mildest criticism of the powers-that-be. Speaking of the radio alone, the late Hudson Maxim once said that through control of it he could rule the United States Today, in the United States, no one more radical than Norman Thomas has ever been able to indulge in a national broadcast, and he has not spoken more than four or five times in as many years.

Thus a free press has lost its former significance. In a time of servere crisis, however, when people's minds were concentrated on some one thing vitally affecting their lives, they would quite likely read with avidity all that was offered them,—but just then, as we have seen, there would be no free press!

Such are the principal aspects of liberalism in the world today. Whether it is worth while may be best left to the judgment of the reader, but its record is, indeed, a sorry one,—for it has never produced but one major statesman, Thomas Jefferson, who was willing to stand by it in a time of crisis, and it is has been largely abandoned in the two countries, England and the United States, which once set greatest store by it.

Battered Port of Vladivostok Begins to Perk Up After a Decade of Somnolence

(From the Review's Special Correspondent)

VLADIVOSTOK—This battered Pacific port of the Soviet Far East, worst victim of the red revolution and foreign interventions, is beginning to perk up, and, strange though it may seem, the Russian bear in these parts is cocking one eye across the sea in the direction of the U. S. and Canadian west coast and its ports of Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

The reason the Russian bear is looking across the Pacific at least part of the time is due to geographical location, because the short swing around the northern circle skirting the Aleutian islands brings Vladivostok nearer in actual miles and ton-cost of transportation to the western coast of North America than it is to the industrialized sections of Russia proper in Europe. The reason Vladivostok is beginning to perk up after practically twenty years of ups and downs, mostly downs, is that the rulers of the Soviet Union suddenly discovered that if they are to hold this port they must build it up and that quickly.

If the Soviets did anything in Vladivostok of a constructive nature between the time of the evacuation of the Japanese troops on Oct. 24, 1922 and the comparatively recent decision to develop the port, it was not in evidence. While Vladivostok may have heard of the Five Year Plan and the Socialist Reconstruction of Russia, the city obviously was not a part of it. A few foreign ships called at the port during the soya-bean shipping season, but the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and cutting of the Chinese Eastern railway at the town of Pogranitchnaya on the Manchukuo-Siberian border a few miles to the north had killed the bean trade and Vladivostok languished. Practically all shops on the two principal streets, Aleutskaya and Svyetlandskaya, renamed Lenin and Twenty-fifth of October, were deserted and there were probably more broken windows in evidence than possessed by any city since the German bombardment of Belgium or the Japanese airbombing of Chapei. The cobble-stoned streets and sidewalks were full of holes, buildings were dilapidated, with windows boarded up. All of Vladivostok's once handsome and prosperous churches were closed with their stocks of ikons and sacred art treasures scattered to the far winds. Only one theater in the Chinese section remained open for the showing of propaganda pictures sent out from Moscow, but even this type of entertainment was intermittent because the electric light plant frequently broke down in the midst of a performance. The Versailles Hotel, once famous hostlery of the Far East, was only partially open as a place of residence for a few Soviet army officers and party officials and an occasional traveler or sea-captain from a tramp steamer. The reduced population, consisting of shabbily dressed Russians and ragged Chinese, Mongolians and Koreans, eked out a miserable existence.

Vladivostok, Dilapidated and Dead

It appeared that Soviet neglect, plus Japanese military activities in the Manchurian hinterland upon which Vladivostok depended for a livelihood, had done their work all too well. Vladivostok was dead and it appeared inevitable that Japan, sooner or later, would send her army across the border or her fleet into the Golden Horn and neighboring Amur bay and add this territory to the Manchurian prize.

What caused the Russians to wake up to the seriousness of their position at Vladivostok, or when they decided to rebuild and defend the place is not known. Some say the military decision to refortify and defend Vladivostok was made in 1929 following the abortive Chinese attempt to seize the Chinese Eastern railway. Gen. Blucher, commander of the Red army in the Far East, is said to have been largely responsible for the decision. Blucher, under the name of Gen. Galen, had served as a military adviser with the Chinese Nationalist armies in their advance from Canton to the Yangtsze valley in 1926-1927 and thus had familiarized himself with Oriental politics. Sensing the political storm that was gathering in Manchuria and in Sino-Japanese relations, he went to Moscow and finally succeeded in convincing the leaders that if Russia did not wake up she would lose her Asiatic territories and outlet to the Pacific.

The job of re-fortifying Vladivostok and the Manchurian-Siberian border was a monumental one. When the Japanese intervened, along with the American troops, in the Russian Far East, the Japanese naturally took advantage of the opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the old Russian fortifications and to map the terrain from a military standpoint. In view of this situation the Soviet military authorities, after they obtained possession late in 1922, decided to scrap the old fortifications. All big guns were dismounted and shipped back to the hinterland, the Soviets possibly feeling that the city might be safer from attack without fortifications.

What has been done in a military way since 1929 is naturally secret, but according to gossip in Vladivostok the entire scheme of defence has been changed and now has largely been centered on Russian Island, located in the harbor directly in front of the narrow peninsula upon which Vladivostok stands. No foreign visitor is taken to this closely guarded zone whereon still stands the wireless station which was constructed and operated by the American troops during the intervention. However, a long-distance inspection from the hills on the adjoining mainland indicates that much work has been done and that considerable is still in progress. Another important work on the mainland is concerned with the construction of a 10-mile tunnel connecting the two sections of the city and thus facilitating military transport. Additional railways and sidings have been constructed, all of a military nature and when the writer was in the city the street railway was being widened to standard gauge—also to facilitate military transport—so it was said. A 20-mile motor ride about the city and environs showed numerous military encampments and aviation establishments, many cleverly camouflaged among the heavily wooded hills and valleys.

But dependence is not placed exclusively on land fortifications or even aviation defence for there are more Soviet sailors in evidence on the streets of Vladivostok than there are soldiers. Early in the morning one observes light, grey-painted, speedy destroyers and small torpedo boats maneuvering in the harbor and the Soviet fleet is said to possess from eight to a dozen small submarines which were transported to Vladivostok from European Russia in parts and re-assembled in Vladivostok in the closely-guarded Volishiloff Iron Works, a primarily military plant. One foreigner told the writer that he had once counted 160 Soviet planes in the air during maneuvers on a national holiday, and the drone of the airplane motor was constantly audible when the writer visited the city and this also included several nights when night-maneuvers were being conducted.

Soviets Intend to Hold Vladivostok

The red Russians intend to hold Vladivostok, but this time they are not planning to repeat the mistake of the previous war with Japan, 1904-1905, when they depended upon the military establishment alone. The program of military defence is being reinforced with an equally intensive campaign of industrial and agricultural development and a mass-immigration program of extraordinary proportions. Rasspopoff, assistant to Mayor Vladimir Ivanovich Smolin, handed the writer a list of development projects that read like the booster pamphlet of an American chamber of commerce. It included the widening and extension of the street railway, installation of an automatic telephone service and the development of a water supply by building a pipe line eighteen miles long, all of which are now in process of construction and will be completed by the middle of 1935. Two electric light and power plants with a capacity of 60,000 Kw., produced from coal, also are being constructed. The streets are being repaired and some 25 miles of new road to the nearby town of Ugolinica is under construction; also a sewage system is in contemplation. A large refrigerator warehouse on the shore of Amur bay suggests ample food supplies for the military establishment. A site on one of the mountains, previously occupied by a church now demolished, will be used for a summer hotel and recreational center, while another hill is being cleared for

the construction of an apartment house or tenements to be occupied by orientals. Much is heard about education for orientals and the writer visited one Korean university in Vladivostok with some 800 students who are being instructed in the ancient Korean language as an offset to the Japanese-conducted schools in Korea proper which have eliminated the Korean language and substituted Japanese.

The Russians insist that the Japanese cannot kill Vladivostok; that the loss of the Chinese Eastern railway will not adversely affect the prosperity of the city in view of the tremendous development projects in construction or contemplation. They state that Vladivostok has sufficient nearby coal deposits for all industrial needs and that the full development of the nearby Sakhalin oil fields will provide ample fuel for motorization of the district. Timber, of course, is in abundance while the fishing resources of the coast are so rich as to provide a never-ending squabble between the Russians and Japanese for control.

The present population of Vladivostok was stated to be 208,000, practically double the number in the town in 1922 when the Russians resumed control. The figure is easy to believe in view of the evidence at the railway station, which is congested with new arrivals, men, women and children, bags and baggage in hopeless congestion and typical Russian disarray. Hundreds of these people are compelled to sleep in the streets under improvised shelters, pending the finding of suitable residences. There is certain to be serious distress this winter owing to the lack of housing. Practically everybody admitted that the food situation was serious, up to a few months ago, but now there seemed to be an ample supply of the chief Russian mainstay, black bread; as a matter of fact most everyone appeared to have at least one loaf under his arm. A new department store known as "GUM," (government universal magazine) recently opened, was crowded with buyers, many of them Chinese and Koreans.

The editor of the local Vladivostok newspaper, the "Red Banner," declared, "Nothing can stop the development of Vladivostok, but it is rather disconcerting to have to constantly stop your work and pick up the field glasses to see whether the enemy is approaching."

J. B. P.

***

Khabarovsk, a Key Position at the Mouth of the Amur

KHABAROVSK, Capital Dalne Vostok or Russian Far East.—This sprawling town, located at the junction of the Ussuri and Amur rivers and about 750 miles due north of the port of Vladivostok has been made the capital of that extensive section of Asiatic Russia which borders on Manchuria on the south, the Pacific ocean on the east and extends half way to the Arctic ocean on the north. The new Soviet maps designate this area as "Dalne Vostok," which means Far East. No longer does any Soviet official refer to this territory by the familiar name of Siberia. The name Siberia has been retained but it refers to other political sub-divisions to the west which have their capitals at Chita, and Irkutsk, a considerable distance west in the Lake Baikal area.

Whether there was a political reason involved in the complicated politics of Russia, Japan and China, which caused the Soviet leaders to drop the name Siberia from this extreme eastern section and retain it for the area further west is not known. For a considerable time following the original Japanese adventure into Manchuria in the fall of 1931 it was common talk that the Soviets would make no serious military effort to defend the Maritime or Primorskaya, Amur and Kamchatka provinces in the event the Japanese militray leaders desired to take them. But if that idea ever was seriously entertained in Moscow, which is doubtful, it assuredly has been thrown overboard now, for there is nothing more obvious than the present intention of the leaders of the U.S.S.R. to retain every inch of their Far Eastern possessions.

Khabarovsk was selected as the political capital of Dalne Vostok, or Soviet Far East, rather than Vladivostok because of the city's strategic location from the standpoints of commerce-industry and military defence. Here are located the offices of Moscow's most important officials in the Far East, General Blucher, commander of the Red Army; Gregori Krutoff, chairman of the political committee or civil administration; Boris Nickolievitch Melnikoff, commissioner of foreign affairs, and M. Laocentoff, secretary of the Communist party in the Far East. Here also is published the chief Soviet newspaper or propaganda organ in the Far East, the *Pan-Pacific Star*, the name of which is not without significance. The editor is V. Shatzke, long experienced in the intricacies of Far Eastern politics. In addition to his duties as editor of the paper, Shatzke also is closely associated with the new Jewish settlement known as Bira-Bidjan, located directly to the west of Khabarovsk in the triangle formed by the railway which traces its northern border and the Amur river on the west and south which separates the district from Japanese-controlled Manchuria.

Komsomolsk, a New Port, Will Be the Terminus of Two Railways Under Construction

Khabarovsk's potential importance from a commercial-industrial standpoint is due to its location on the Amur river, which, with its chief tributaries, the Sungari and Ussuri, drain an area of northeastern Asia somewhat comparable to the Missouri-Mississippi system of the North American continent. The chief difference is that the Amur flows north toward the Arctic circle and empties into the Gulf of Tartary, hence is frozen for several months of the year. However, the Russians make the best of the short summer season when the river is open and now are using it principally for the transport of crude oil from their Sakhalin fields to a new cracking plant and refinery which now supplies most of the gasoline for their Far Eastern motor-transport and kerosene for illuminating the peasant homes of an extensive district including a considerable portion of Manchuria. Several miles further downstream at the head of ocean navigation they are developing another city which will be known as Komsomolsk which already has some 30,000 population. This new port, the location of a lumber and ship-building industry, will mark the terminus of two new railways now under construction. These railways, one of which extends eastward from the northern end of Lake Baikal and joins the Trans-Siberian at Irkutsk, and the other which follows the Amur from Khabarovsk, will provide the Russians with an additional outlet to the sea besides that now provided by the longer line running to Vladivostok. Both traverse areas said to be rich in mineral resources and most of it is covered by dense forests of birch, pine and spruce. The longer railway, the Baikal-Pacific line, when completed, will have a mileage of about 5,500.

Aside from the oil-cracking and refinery plant now being completed here and an extensive lumber and wood-working industry already in existence, the Russians also are working on a half-dozen other so-called basic-industries, including extensive sugar and salt mills and refineries, a motor-truck assembly and repair plant, an agricultural machinery enterprise and a cement plant. It was claimed that all will be completed by the end of 1935. New railways or additional trackage for existing lines completed in 1934 exceeded 1,000 miles. Money expended on industrial and railway enterprises in 1934 amounted to approximately 1,800,000,000 roubles or about $25,000,000 in U. S. currency. The sum scheduled in the 1935 budget for industrial and railway enterprises will exceed $35,000,000 in U. S. currency, or when expressed in Soviet roubles, about 2,500,000,000. In addition there is an extensive agricultural and live-stock development, fostered under the general heading of "collective farms," which constitute the main activity of the majority of the people of the territory who now number about 2,150,000, a growth from 1,500,000 in 1917, the year of the Bolshevist revolution. This includes between 300,000 and 400,000 Orientals, mostly Chinese and Koreans, but does not include some 500,000 aborigines, including Yakuts, Esquimaux and other tribes who occupy the Arctic regions to the west of Bering sea.

Khabarovsk, like all other Siberian cities, is rapidly increasing in population, the present figure being 150,000, a growth from 58,000 in 1930.

J. B. P.

Soviets to Run New Railway Across Siberia

The *Review's* special correspondent in Moscow wired Nov. 20 that communication between the European part of the Soviet Union and the Far East is to be supplemented by a new railway to be known as the Baikal-Amur Railway. This new line will cut the Northern territory of the mainland of the Far East and follow the upper valleys of the rivers Zea and Burea. It will terminate at the town of Komsomolsk.* A branch line will connect with the Ussuri Railway.

The construction of this new line will practically duplicate the trans-Siberian Railway and will have enormous economic and strategic importance in the defense of the Soviet Far East.

*This is a new town on the Amur—some miles north of Khabarovsk—not the new name of Nikolaevsk, as seems to be the general impression. The name of Nikolaevsk has not been changed.

General Chiang Kai-shek Arrives at Nanking; Japanese Plan Fresh Drive on Chahar

High Lights in Events of the Week:

1. **Reds Shift Capital with 3 Divisions Facing Defeat.**
2. **Szechuan Leader in Nanking to Confer on Bandit Situation.**
3. **Japan Plans Fresh Drive on Chahar.**
4. **Mongol Princes to Attend Kuomiutang Congress in Nanking.**
5. **Peiping Planning to Boost Population to 2,700,000 in New Area.**
6. **Government Envoy to Tibet Returning to Nanking.**
7. **Unfavorable Balance in Kwangtung's Foreign Trade.**
8. **Dr. Kuug Lauds Reconstruction in North China.**
9. **China Drinks Half Billion Catties of Tea Yearly.**
10. **Remittances of Overseas Chinese to China Diminishing.**

Following a short stay at Nanchang, General Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Nanking from Kiangsi at 1.55 p.m. November 20. The Generalissimo left Nanchang the previous evening aboard the gunboat Yung Sui and landed at Wuhu. He proceeded to Nanking by motor car. General Chiang was last in Nanking early in June and it is believed that the purpose of his present visit is to discuss with Government leaders matters pertaining to the forthcoming plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, and also to meet General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechwan Provincial government.

"The success of the bandit-suppression campaign is largely attributable to the concerted efforts of the people, the Party, the civil and military authorities in the past three years," declared General Chiang Kai-shek, in an address at the enlarged weekly memorial service at Nanchang November 19. The people must however continue to cooperate with the Government, if the remnant bandits are to be rounded up and exterminated, General Chiang said. Otherwise, the achievements of the past will have been in vain. General Chiang expressed gratification over his recent tour of the North-west. He said he was deeply impressed by the rapid and indeed remarkable progress which has been achieved in the various provinces, even in provinces where there is a dearth of intellectual and economic resources.

Messages are pouring in from different parts of the country, congratulating General Chiang Kai-shek and the Bandit-suppression forces, on the capture of Juikin, the "Red" capital in south-eastern Kiangsi which had been in the hands of the outlaws for the past six years. Telegrams have been received from the Nanking, Hankow, Loyang, Foochow and Tsingtao City Party Headquarters, the Special Party Headquarters of the Nanking Gendarmerie and various commercial, labor and student circles in the Capital.

Reds Shift Capital With 3 Divisions Facing Defeat

Following the capture of Juikin by the troops under command of General Li Mo-an of the Eastern Route Bandit-suppression Forces, Communists in Kiangsi have removed their seat of government to the town of Yunghsing located between esatern Hunan and western Kiangsi with Peng Teh-huai as chairman, according to a report by the *Chekiai agency*. The report states that the Reds are now suffering from great financial difficulties and they have decided to issue a public loan of several millions which they compel the residents of the districts under thier occupation to subscribe to the full amount within a fixed period of three days. The 7th, 8th and 9th Red Divisions which are attempting to penetrate to southern Kiangsi are now being surrounded by the government troops.

Yutu, "Red" stronghold in southern Kiangsi, was captured by the Government troops under command of General Ku Chu-tung on November 16, while Kweihua (Mingki), "Red" lair in western Fukien was recovered by the Fukien troops under General Chiang Ting-wen on the following day, according to an official bulletin issued by the Nanchang Military Headquarters. In western Fukien, two more cities —Ninghua and Tsingliu-are still in the hands of small bands of the Communists, but their capture is expected in the very near future.

Li Yung-huai, the new district magistrate of Yutu, has already taken up his duties. The Kiangsi Provincial authorities have appropriated a sum of $5,000 for the relief of the refugees. Construction of the highway linking up Ningtu with Yutu, which is about 50 miles long, has been ordered. Restoration of telegraph and postal facilities is also being hastened.

Hsintsi, a small but strategic Red base in southern Kiangsi, was captured by the Training Division of the Kwangtung Bandit-suppression Forces on November 13.

After their decisive defat at the bands of Cantonese troops in the vicinity of Yenshou, the main body of the Reds, some 10,000 strong, have retreated in the direction of Yichang, Liangting and Linwu, in South Hunan, in an attempt to find a safe passage westward, says a *Reuter* reoprt from Canton November 18. In order to round up the retreaters, General Chen Chi-tang has instructed General Yu Han-mow to move his men westward in an effort to envelop the Reds in co-operation with the Hunan forces.

An official statement was made November 19 by General Miao Pei-nan, chief of staff of the Kwangtung armies, in which he stated that the vanguard of communist forces and had reached Lanshan and Linwu in southwestern Hunan, but that there was no trace of the outlaws in Ichang, close to the northern Kwangtung border. The Canton forces are now advancing to Linwu, and the first training Division which already arrived in Lienchow, launched the first offensive on the reds at Linwu November 19. The reds who are participating in a westward move are estimated at 60,000 strong.

Last Red Base in Kiangsi Expected to Fall Momentarily

The fall of Huichang, last Communist stronghold in Kiangsi, in expected momentarily as Government forces are advancing rapidly following the collapse of the Red defense at Juichin and Yutu. Out of the 83 Red districts in Kiangsi, 82 are now under Government control and the last district is expected to be retaken in the next few days. It is stated that 90 per cent of the houses are either destroyed or empty in the territories where the Reds once ruled. More than 2,000 refugees have arrived in Kunchow absolutely homeless and without food. Rehabilitation of the recovered distincts is proceeding apace.

General Liu Wen-tao, Ambassador-designate to Rome, arrived at Nanchang November 16 from Changsha, Hunan. The trip was made by motor-car on the newly opened Changsha-Nanchang Inter-Provincial Highway. He subsequently called on General Chiang Kai-shek.

Porcelain Manufacturers Appeal for Relief

In order to revive the porcelain industry in Kiangsi, the Porcelain Manufacturers' Association at Pinghsiang has petitioned to the Kiangsi Provincial Government for a subsidy of $50,000 to rehabilitate the factories there which had been damaged by the Communists. The Association also petitions that the tax and transit dues on porcelains be reduced in order to lighten the burden of the manufacturers and popularize the porducts in the country.

Through the efforts of T. L. Soong, General Manager of the China Development Finance Corporation, draft plans for the construction of the projected water and electricity plant in Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, have been completed by the Shanghai Waterworks Company and the Shanghai Power Company.

Szechuan Leader in Nanking to Confer on Bandit Situation

General Liu Hsiang, commander-in-chief of the Government forces in Szechuan, arrived at Nanking November 20 to discuss the Communist situation in Szechwan. General Liu arrived at Hankow from Chungking on November 16. In an interview with the press at Nanking, General Liu said that during the last two years, government troops have been engaged in an extensive campaign against the communist bandits and have won victories as well as suffered defeats. The two important towns of Suiting and Hsuanhan have been lost and recovered, while the towns of Tungchiang, Nanchiang, and Pachow have been recovered and lost again.

It is understood that the principal mission of General Liu's visit in Nanking is to seek instructions from the Government leaders regarding the anti-Red campaign in Szechuan and to discuss the financial respects of the campaign. He is expected to remain in Nanking for about a week, following he will return direct to Chengtu to resume direction of affairs there.

Complete eradication of Communism in Szechuan may possibly be effected within four months, if military authorities would concentrate their efforts on the anti-Red drive in that province, declared General Liu Hsiang in an interview at Hankow November 16. The Communist-Suppression campaign in Szechuan, General Liu pointed out, had financial difficulty and internal discord. Furthermore, he added, occupation of the many of the strategic points in that province by the Communists had also rendered difficult the military operations against the mauraders. Now that the bandit units under the command of Hsiao Ke, a notorious Communist chief in Szechuan, are retreating towards Tayung, after suffering a serious defeat by government troops of Kweichow, General Liu asserted, a general offensive should be launched immediately in order to stamp out the Communist menace in that province. As regards of the plans for the financial rehabilitation of the province, General Liu stated that the provincial authorities are contemplating the issuance of $70,000,000 worth of bonds for reconstruction purposes.

Voicing opposition to the proposal for a $70,000,000 Szechuan Provincial Loan, 76 prominent Szechuan residents in Peiping have appealed to the Central authorities to reject the request of General Liu Hsiang to float the loan.

Fukien Leader Visits General Chiang at Nanchang

General Chiang Ting-wen, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Route Bandit-suppression Forces, arrived at Nanchang from Lungyen, south-western Fukien, by military plane November 18. Together with General Ku Chu-tung, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Route Forces, he called immediately on General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, to report on the progress made by the Eastern Route Forces.

Chingliu, a city in western Fukien which is still held by the Communists, is now practically completely surrounded by the Government Troops. The fall of the city is momentarily expected, according to military intelligence reports from the front.

Death will be meted out to any person found guilty of planting poppy within the province of Fukien, according to an order issued by the Fukien Provincial Government, which is launching vigorous campaign against opium. The provincial officials believe that only capital punishment will effectively stop the plantation of poppy by farmers, which has been steadily increasing with the result that the rice crops has greatly decreased.

The long-distance telephone service between Foochow and Yenping, installation of which is now completed, will soon start operation, it is announced by the Fukien-Provincial Department of Reconstruction.

To tide over the financial stringencies, short-term treasury notes for $900,000 have been issued by the Fukien Provincial Government. The loan is pledged on the subsidy from the Central Authorities and the Slaughter Tax in the province, and will be completely redeemed in nine months.

Construction work on the highway connecting Lungchuan in Chekiang border with Puchen in northern Fukien is expected to be started immediately. The work will involve an outlay of $79,800, which will be raised jointly by the Nanchang Military Headquarters, the Ministry of War at Nanking, the Chekiang and Fukien Provincial Governments respectively.

General Ho Chien Made Commander of "Pursuit Forces"

To cope with the new bandit situation in Hunan resulting from the flight under pressure of the "Red" bandits from southern Kiangsi, a new post, that of Commander-in-Chten of the "Pursuit Forces" for Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan, and Hupeh has been created by General Chiang Kai-shek. General Ho Chien has been appointed to the post. General Ho, who left for the front at Hengchow, southern Hunan, early last week, took up his new duties on November 14. In this capacity, he will take command of all Government forces in Hunan, including units of the Northern Route Bandit-Suppression Forces under General Ku Chu-tung which have entered this province.

The city of Ichang, in the extreme south of Hunan, has been recovered by the 15th Hunan Division. 1,000 outlaws were killed in the encounter. The main forces of the "Reds" are at present escaping towards Singtzu and Linchow in north-western Kwangtung, and Linwu in southern Hunan.

Japan to Launch Fresh Drive on Chahar

Preparations are again being made by the Japanese troops for a new invasion into Chahar, according to reports reaching Peiping from Kalgan. The same reports state that Japanese planes are now making daily reconnaisances over the Kuyuan districts in Eastern Charhar where secret Japanese agents are busy instigating insurrection among the Chahar provincial forces. In addition, fresh detachments of Japanese soldiers have been despatched to Dolonor. In the meantime, the Japanese have again postponed the retrocession of Malanyu to the Chinese police and the withdrawal of Japanese troops from other passes along the Great Wall.

Rumors that a clash had occurred between Chinese and Japanese troops in the Kuyuan region of Charhar following a supposed advance by Japanese troops from Dolonor, and that they had sent an ultimatum to the Chinese authorities, were denied by official Japanese circles in Peiping November 20

Another Japanese Military Maneuver in China Under Way

The Japanese military are having another maneuver in in north China, this time in the region between Tangshan and Luanchow along the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, to be staged from November 26 to 29, when 1,500 soldiers from various Nipponese troops stationed in north China will participate. The Japanese troops to take part in the sham battle will include detachments of infantry at Peiping, Infantry and artillery at Tientsin, infantry at Tangshan, infantry and cavalry at Tangku, and infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering corps at Shanhaikwan. Japanese troops stationed at Changli and Luanchow are said to have already commenced fighting practice on November 17 in the region around. Kuyeh, a railway station midway to between Tangshan and Luanchow.

Japanese Colonization Movement in Northeast

Details of Japanese colonization movement in the northeastern provinces, which has been gaining momentum of late, are revealed by a new arrival from the northeast. A project for the settlement of 200,000 Japanese within a period of ten years in a region known as Yilan in the lower reaches of the Sungari River is being contemplated by the Japanese authorities. To realise such a scheme, it is said, the Japanese authorities have instructed "Manchukuo" for the establishment of an immigration Kaisha, which is to be capitalised at $30,000,000, to be equally shared by the two parties. As a preliminary step for the execution of the scheme, the South Manchuria Railway Company and "Manchukuo," are to contribute $3,000,000 each for the purchase of land in Yilan in time to allow of the place being colonized early next spring.

The Japanese are pushing plans to build up a strong naval habour at Hulutao and are constructing a network of highways to the surrounding strategic towns, dispatches received at Peiping state. About 70 miles of highways are now under construction linking the harbour with the towns of Lienshan, Liaopin, Yangchiakoutse and Changchiatun.

Two motor boats flying the flag of "a certain country" have been seized by the Customs authorities of Chinwangtao

when attempting to smuggle a quantity of artificial silk and sugar, valued approximately at $20,000, into the port. The vessels were brought to a halt only after they had led the cruiser "Peihai" of the Chingwangtao Customs on a ten-mile chase. The smugglers were first noticed by a Customs patrol boat but it had to call for the assistance of the cruiser as the smugglers were travelling at a high speed and could not be overtaken.

Mongol Princes to Attend Kuomintang Congress at Nanking

Prince Teh and Prince Yun, two of the political leaders in Mongolia, have decided to attend the Fifth National Kuomintang Congress which is scheduled to open early next year at Nanking. This indicates that a closer relationship has sprung up between Mongolia and the Nanking Government. Detailed plans for co-operation will be discussed when these Mongol Princes reach Nanking.

Pu-Ying-Ta-Lai, personal representative of Princes Yun and Teh, is proceeding to Nanking to see General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, where he will take delivery of two motor cars presented to the Mongolian princes by the Central authorities. Meanwhile, a message from Peilinmiao reports that the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Affairs Council has received a remittance of $30,000 from the Central authorities for expenses for the month of October. Henceforth, maintenance expenses for the Council will be remitted regularly.

General Yen Hsi-shan May Pay Peiping Visit

The report that General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi, is to pay a visit to Peiping shortly, has aroused much interest in Chinese circles in Peiping. General Yen left Peiping in September, 1930, shortly before the collapse of his rebellion against the National Government, and has not been in Peiping since. His recent meeting with General Chiang Kai-shek in Taiyuan was the first in six years.

Peiping Planning to Boost Population to 2,700,000 in New Area

Plans for enlarging the existing area of the Peiping Municipal district so as to include Tungchow on the east, Anchu on the south, Lianghsiang on the west and Changping on the north, have been drawn up by Yuan Liang, the Mayor of Peiping, and submitted to the National Government for approval. If the plans materialize, the existing population of Peiping, amounting to 1,500,000, will be increased to 2,700,000, while the various cultural institutions, such as museums and temples which are at present under the control of the national government, will be administered by the municipal government direct.

Yuan Liang, Mayor of Peiping, announced that 11 illegal taxes in Peiping have been abolished as from November 1.

General Ho Yin-ching May Give Up Peiping Post

In view of his pressure of duties at Nanking, it is reported that General Ho Yin-ching, Minister of War and concurrently Chairman of the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission, is considering to resign from the latter post in order to devote himself to the affairs of the War Ministry. General Ho is postponing his return to Peiping.

General Chi Hung-chang, former follower of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, and General Jen Yin-chi, who narrowly escaped death several days ago when fired on by a number of gunmen in French Concession at Tientsin, had been handed over to the Chinese authorities by the French Police. While Generals Chi and Jen were playing mahjong with Liu Shou-hsiang and another Chinese at the National Grand Hotel, two gunmen entered the room and opened fire. Mr. Liu was killed while the others were slightly wounded.

Chang Ting-ao, the new Mayor of Tientsin Municipality, assumed his office November 16. Mayor Chang has decided to create a Foreign Affairs Bureau in the Municipal Government to attend to foreign affairs affecting the Tientsin Municipality. Mr. Chang succeeds Mr. Wang Tao, who has been relieved of his office.

Former Volunteer Leader Turns Industrialist

General Ma Chan-shan, the former commander of the Anti-Japanese Volunteers in Heilungkiang, is planning to organize a company to open gold mines in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Honan and Shansi. The scheme for the new company is being studied by the Ministry of Industry.

Eight leaders of the Manchurian Salvation Association, who have been working against "Manchukuo" in Mukden and Harbin, have been arrested and executed, by the Japanese according to dispatches received at Peiping.

A famous two-gun Chinese moll, one Mrs. Pai, alias Chin Yu, met her Waterloo November 19 after setting up a record in the underworld in Tangshan where she was finally arrested by the local police forces. For several years the name of Mrs. Pai has been connected with numerous robberies, kidnappings and murders in and around Tangshan, but police have never been able to locate or arrest her. It is stated that she always carries two pistols and operates them with alertness and accuracy.

Eight persons, including several women, believed to be agents for Manchukuo, were arrested by the Tangshan police during a raid November 18. A large quantity of reactionary publcaitions and official Manchukuo correspondence were seized during the raid.

Eight sing-song girls were taken into custody November 16 in Tangshan, when a house of ill-fame was raised for Communist suspeects and literature. It is suspected that these young women may themselves have joined the ranks of the four men friends arrested with them.

Following the re-opening of the Kalgan-Urga Highway, a considerable amount of goods has been transported over the road. Recently, a Russian firm in Urga ordered 3,000 tons of sugar and tea from China which were converyed to the Soviet territory via the highway. The demand of Prince Teh, Vice-Chairman of thee Mongolian Political Council, to collect transit dues on goods passing through Inner Mongolia, has been complied with by the Russian firms trading on the route.

Liu Shih-fu, Director of Peiping Office of the 29th Army under command of General Sung Chi-yuan, stated Nov. 14 that General Chiang Kai-shek has remitted a sum of $10,000 to the Chahar Provincial Government for the deevelopment of the forestry industry in Chahar. Mr. Liu added that General Chiang had promised to appropriate the sum annually hereafter for the purpose.

The laying of rails on the Tatung-Pukow Railway, which runs from northern to southern Shansi, has been completed as far as Huchsien, 180 li (60 miles) south of Kiehsiu, the present southern terminus of the line. The Railway Administration is completing preparations for thee early inauguration of train service on the section.

Government Envoy to Tibet Returning to Nanking

General Huang Mu-sung, Envoy of the National Government to Tibet, reported that that he was leaving Lhassa for Nanking by way of India middle of this month. On the 9th inst., General Huang stated, he gave a farewell party to the leading Lamas of the various Lama temples in Lhassa which was marked by extreme cordiality. According to General Huang's telegram, the Anchin Lama, personal reepresentative of the Panchen Lama, is due at Lhassa on the 20th inst., and the date of the return of the Panchen Lama to Tibet will be definitely decided upon after his meeting with the Tibetan Authorities.

Wang Wei-sung, member of the Government Delegation to Tibet, headed by General Huang Mu-sung, arrived in Nanking Nov. 16. to submit a preliminary report on the mission of General Huang in Tibet to the National Government.

Nona Hutuketu, "Living Buddha" of Sikong, arrived at Hankow from Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, Nov. 19. The Sikong dignitary, who gained nation-wide fame in his struggle against foreign aggression of the Sikong borders in the early years of the Republican regime, is the founder of the "Red Sect" of Chinese Buddhism. He recently visited Canton and Changsha on a lecture tour.

Traffic on Suiyuan-Sinkiang Highway Restored

High officials of the Suiyuan-Sinkiang Omnibus Company with head offices at Tientsin met Nov. 18, discussing measures for the development of communication in the Northwest. As a result of the meeting, they have mapped out a two-year program, including the expansion of the bus service, construction of more motor roads and other plans. More than 1,000 camels have arrived at Kweihua

during the last few days from Sinkiang province indicating a decided turn for the better in the business of the two provinces. These camels were all heavily laden with horns, goat skins, furs, and gold dust, and other valuable articles from the interior. A large camel caravan is leaving for Sinkiang this week to bring another consignment of goods to this city. The local merchants are rejoicing as the present business activity is believed to be definitely a sign of recovery after months of stagnation in the market.

In order to accelerate the development of the Northwest, the National Economic Council has decided to organise a North-west Cooperative Association at Sian to attend to reconstruction enterprises in that part of the country. The functions of the Coopeerative Association will include the cultivation of cotton, weaving, husbandry, leather and wool manufacturing, digging of wells for irrigation work, and promotion of rural cooperative enterprises to provide facilities for credit, transportation and production.

Unfavorable Balance Occurs in Kwantung Trade

An unfavorable balance amounting to more than $62,600,000 has occurred in the foreign trade of Kwangtung during the period from January to September this year. Imports were valued at $120,000,000, while exports amounted to only $58,000,000, leaving an unfavorable balance of $62,600,000.

The closing of the last 10 of the 25 silk filatures in Nankai, Kwangtung, wipes out the last vestige of large-scale silk-making in that particular area. Over 3,000 women formerly employed in the filatures are now idle.

Modern-style, more convenient and economical household articles together with the gradual decrease in superstitious and ancient religious rites, have caused the native pewter industry, one of the most prosperous industries in Canton, to show a rapid decline during the last year. People who are becoming more westernized are using aluminium and other light metal articles in their homes in place of the heavy, clumsy and costly pewter ware which have been popular in the past. With the rapid disappearance of the use of incense and sandalwood in family worshippings fewer pewter-made incense burners are being sold.

There are 17 main telephone trunk lines on the whole island of Hainan with 153 receiving sets of which 48 belong to Chinese military headquarters.

Dr. Kung Lauds Reconstruction in North China

Satisfaction over the general reconstruction progress in the Northwest and the second financial condition of the North was expressed by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, in an interview with pressmen at Shanghai after arrival from his inspection trip to the Northwest Nov. 16. Commenting on the general progress of reconstruction work in the Northwest, the Finance Minister declared his satisfaction with the reduction of extra provincial taxes in Shansi by more than $14,000,000, including all unclassified taxes. The national taxes in the provinces of Charhar and Suiyuan, he told pressmen, will be remitted regularly to the central authorities. Turning to financial conditions in North China, he declared that they were sound, and the expenditure of the Peipinag branch of the Military Affairs Commission will be borne by the Central government. Praise was expressed on the progress made in the province of Shantung under General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the province. The provincial revenues, he said, are adequate to meet ordinary expenditures. Great strides have been made in Tsingtao under the administration of Mayor Shen Hung-lieh in promoting educational and sanitary reforms, and this has won the warm praise of both the Chinese and the foreign community.

Reforms in University Education in China

Huang Chien-chung, Director of the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education, states that there are at present 111 univertities and colleges (schools above the grade of technical schools) throughout the country. This figure is 8 more than in 1931 and 7 more than in 1932. Of these institutions, 28 are National, 32 Provincial and 51 Private universities. East China takes first place with 30 universities (Shanghai and Nanking being in this area); North China, second place with 20. Central China has 15 such institutions and South China 8. No universities have yet been established in Jehol, Heilungkiang, Suiyuan, Ninghsia, Chinghai (Kokonor), Kweichow, Hsikang, Tibet and Mongolia. In regard to the reforms that have been recently instituted by the Government in the system of higher education, Mr. Huang states that these reforms have been carried out mainly in five directions: namely, readjustment of the school system, improvement of school equipment, restriction of professors teaching in more than one school, determination of the university curriculum, and promotion of the practical studies (such as science, agriculture, engineering and medicine).

China Drinks Half Billion Catties of Tea Yearly

The estimated annual consumption of tea in China is about 500,000,000 catties, according to a survey made by the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industries. According to the results of the survey, the kind of tea preferred and the percentage consumed varied in different provinces. However, on the whole, people seem to prefer green tea to black tea. The average price for tea per catty in China is approximately 60 cents and the annual average consumption per capita is about one catty. Green tea represents 62 per cent of the total tea production in China and black tea 36 per cent.

Three staff members of the National Economic Council will shortly be dispatched to India, Ceylon, and Java to study methods of tea planting, manufacturing, and marketing.

A total of 5,009,302 quintals (Kung-tan) of rice and 10,132,363 quintals of wheat was imported into the country during the first half of this year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry. Siam heads the list in the shipment of rice to China, followed by Annam (French Indo-China) and Hongkong. The United States exported the largest quantity of wheat to China. 1,306,864 quintals of flour were imported into this country. (Each quintal is equivalent to 100 Kilogrammes or 220.46 pounds).

Statistics issued by the Bureau of Foreign Trade reveal that during the first ten months of this year foreign cigarettes, cigars and tobacco leaf imported into China through the port of Shanghai were valued at more than $26,000,000. For the month of September the figures totalled $1,930,000.

Remittances of Overseas Chinese to China Diminishing

That Chinese in overseas countries have been hard hit by the world depression is indicated by a report of the Central Overseas Affairs Committee showing the decrease of remittances by overseas compatriots in recent years. The figures showing the amounts sent back by Chinese in Siam to Swatow during the past seven years were highest (74,000,000) in 1928 and lowest ($14,900,000) in 1933.

In appreciation of their patriotism and liberal contributions to the fatherland, the Ministry of Interior has recommended to the National Government that oversea compatriots who made large contributions to the Goveernment for resistance against Japanese invasion after the Shenyang (Mukden) Incident of September 18, 1931, be suitably commended. Four persons have been recommended for special commendation by Mandate of the Government. Eight persons for gold meals, 102 for silver medals and 76 for tablets.

Gen. Ho Yao-tsu Appointed Minister to Turkey

General Ho Yao-tsu, Vice-Chief of General Staff, was appointed Chinese Minister to Turkey by the Executive Yuan at its meeting Nov. 13. He may be succeeded by General Yang Chih, President of the Military College at Nanking.

Minister to Belgium Tenders Resignation

Chang Nai-yen, Chinese Minister to Belgium, has tendered his resignation in a cable sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Fan Han-sheng, Chinese Consul-General, and Su Po-chun, Vice-Consul, who arrived at Seoul, Korea, November 12, have taken up their duties, according to reports filed with the Foreign Office at Nanking.

Japan's Demands and Nanking's Dilemma

(From the Review's Correspondent at Nanking)

ON Wednesday, November 14, the regular meeting of the C.P.C. (Central Political Council of the Kuomintang) was held. But according to the information at hand, one important problem concerning the situation in North China is said to have been discussed. After the chairman making ordinary introductory remarks, Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, is said to have made a lengthy report on a "certain problem" in the North, giving a detailed account of the negotiations which have been going on for the past months; and also dealing with the "points" which both sides could not agree upon; and also dealing with the "attitude" of the Chinese side, etc. After his speech, many members of the Council are said to have delivered their respective inspiring speeches. A restrained atmosphere then prevailed in the meeting hall. A resume of the speeches of these members, as we learn, is as follows:

"The Chinese Government has already yielded to all it could to their demand, and we could yield no more. No government under the sun could resume responsibility should we yield any more to their demands. We should therefore request our executive authorities to adopt our original attitude. As to the points to which both sides could not agree, we should pay special attention to them. Even though the negotiation is broken off, the responsibility does not fall on us, etc."

Then, the said president and other ministers of the ministries are said to have also announced that we should yield no more to the demands.

Japan's Demand—Reorganization of Hopei Provincial Government

The question arises, what are the Japanese present demands? The opening of through railway traffic between Peiping and Mukden, as was demanded by Japan and was agreed upon by China, was formally opened about half a year ago. As to the opening of postal service, though nothing definite and official has been agreed upon by both sides, nevertheless, mails from "Manchukuo" or vise versa, could be received by the people in this part of China as usual. So we do not think that Japan would present any more demands on such problems.

Though we do not know exactly what are the Japanese demands, nevertheless, we understand that what is meant by the "problem" in the North is the re-organization of Hopei Provincial Government, as demanded by the Japanese. The Japanese demand must have included the removal of the present chairman of the provincial government, and the appointment of new members to the government, who should be more "pro-Japanese" in nature.

As we know, the present chairman for Hopei government is General Yu Hsueh-chung, a subordinate of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Gen. Yu has been disliked by the Japanese, particularly the Japanese militarists. His resignation has been reported several times in the past, but nothing definite has turned out. Recently, the mayor of the Municipality of Tientsin was recalled and a new mayor (Chang Ting-ao) was appointed. This possibly marks the beginning of the reorganization of the Hopei Provincial Government.

In fact, the re-organization of the Hopei Provincial Government is already on foot. General Huang Fu, chairman of the Political Affairs Adjustment Committee in Peiping, is said to have already prepared a list of names of the members of the Hopei government, who, of course, must be agreeable to General Huang, whom the Chinese have looked upon as one of the "pro-Japanese" elements. To such change and alignment in the provincial government, many members of the C.P.C. must have expressed their strong opposition, possibly on the ground that the Japanese have no right interfere with the Chinese domestic affairs. Whether the problem of the re-organization of Hopei Provincial Government would eventually result in a cabinet crisis in Nanking; and how the problem is to be adjusted, we do not know at present. But the seriousness of the situation must be realized.

Japan's Demand—Its Underlying Motive

The Japanese demands for the re-organization of Hopei Provincial Government from a purely Chinese provincial government to a "pro-Japanese" government to facilitate the Japanese military actions in the North is, of course, part of the Japanese Manchurian aggressive policy. This Japanese policy is not only to take away Manchuria from China, but also the Inner Mongolia; not only to set up a puppet aggressive government in Manchuria, but also to create another puppet government in North China to serve for some time to come as a "buffer state" between China and Manchukuo. According to the Japanese map of "Manchukuo," Hopei, and Shantung are no longer Chinese provinces, not to speak of further northern provinces, such as Shansi, Shensi, etc.

Japanese Meddling in Chinese Politics

But there is one more motive which Japan has in mind in demanding the reorganization of the Hopei Provincial Government. At present, as we know, some of the Chinese political leaders have been doing what they could to bring about the national unification at the earliest possible date. We have heard very much about the "rapprochement" between Nanking and Canton. We have also heard about the early completion of the "Red campaigns" in Kiangsi and Fukien within this year. General Chiang Kai-shek has just completed his inspection tour of 12 provinces. He had a face-to-face talk with General Yen Hsi-sen, the "model" governor of Shensi, and at one time a bitter enemy of General Chiang. The General had also met General Han Fu-chu, chairman of Shantung Province, a man really holding the key to the political situation. The place where the General could go indicates the place where Nanking could now extend their control. The men whom the General could meet indicates the men whom Nanking could now count on for support. In other words, China is on her way to unification.

Japan must be fully aware of all this. But Japan never likes to see a united China. The Japanese feel that their existence is conditioned upon the weakness of China. So, whenever there are better prospects of a united China, Japan does not hesitate to take some actions to prevent China from becoming peaceful and united. We could cite instance after instance of Japanese meddling in Chinese politics since the Chinese revolution of 1911. The giving of military and financial support, in the form of the infamous "Nishihara Loan" to the Anfu Clique; the armed intervention against the forward march of the Northern Expeditionary Forces under the command of General Chiang in Shantung for the unification of China; and the threats employed to prevent the "Young Marshal" from flying the Kuomintang flag in Manchuria, etc., are some of the instances which show decisively the Japanese determination to interfere with Chinese domestic affairs, and to prevent Chinese national progress and unification.

Nanking and Canton, through the good efforts of some leaders, have been brought much closer than ever before. But by pressing Nanking for the re-organization of the Hopei Provincial Government, and by presenting more demands to Nanking, Japan's aim is not only to further their cause of conquest of North China, but also to prevent China's unification by fomenting another political dissension within—arising from the situation in the North.

Should Nanking refuse to yield to the Japanese demands, Japan is sure to threaten to take actions in many forms. Should Nanking yield to the Japanese demands, Nanking is sure to incur another bitter opposition from Canton on the score of adopting a "weak-knee" policy towards Japan. Thus, all hope for unification is quashed.

It is now useless for the Nanking authorities to keep everything secret and to keep us in darkness. The only way "out" is to present a united front against the Japanese aggression, and to consider the Sino-Japanese crisis as a "blessing in disguise" in causing our early unification, but not a cause for further internal political dissension.

Nanking, November 18, 1934.

British in Chinese-Controlled Territory Must Pay Taxes

The positition of British subjects in Shanghai vis-a-vis Chinese taxation was clarified by Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal in the House of Commons Nov. 14. In reply to a question, Mr. Eden, after recounting the legal position, remarked that demands had recently been made on foreign nationals, including British, owning property in Greater Shanghai for the payment of a land value tax.

"As the tax is legal under Chinese law, non-discriminatory, reasonable in amount and generally paid by Chinese," he continued, "British subjects have been advised that effective support cannot be guaranteed to them in the event of their getting into difficulties with the Chinese authorities through the non-payment of the tax."

In regard to the business tax demanded in various places, including recently in Canton, Mr. Eden stated that, as the regulations generally had been vexatious and of an unpractical character, with unfair and irregular methods of assessment and enforcement by arbitrary executive action rather than by law, British merchants resisting payment had been afforded the fullest possible support by British representatives.

Foreign Firms at Canton Refuse to Pay Tax

Despite the threat made by the Canton City Chamber of Commerce that foreign firms would be boycotted if they failed to comply with the Government regulations regarding payment of the business tax, the majority of foreign merchants in Canton thus far have refused to meet the levy which they regard as unjustified. A report submitted by the Business Tax Bureau to the Finance Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government revealed that, although the extension of the period granted foreign merchants to pay the tax expired Nov. 15, only a few of the firms had complied with the requirements. The attitude of foreign merchants, especially British, who refuse to pay the new levy, has been strengthened by the recent statement in the House of Commons.

Manchuria, the Orient's Alsace-Lorraine

BY EDWARD PRICE BELL*

DR. H. H. KUNG, Minister of Finance in the National Government of China, distinctly bulkier than the average of his countrymen, is one of the Republic's supremely comfortable-looking men, broad-mounted spectacles, a high-grade professor of the less coldly intellectual, the more human, type. His hair is thinning slightly, and brownish, but the line of mustache covering half his lip is black. He is an Oberlin and Yale man, a speaker and writer of classic English, a cosmopolitan, yet in nature, appearance, and allegiance, thoroughly Chinese.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance

My first meeting with Doctor Kung was in his office in Nanking, where we chatted for half an hour.

"What do you think of the whole Japanese argument with reference to the East Asiatic situation—the argument that chronic governmental corruption in Manchuria, together with geographic proximity and biologic, strategic, and economic necessity, forced Japan to do what it has done since September 18, 1931?"

Argument Called False

"I think the whole argument is hollow and false," replied Doctor Kung. "Did not the Lytton Report shatter Japan's pretense of action in self-defense? Mark this: The occupation of Manchuria is but an initial step in Japan's policy of political and economic domination of Asia, a proceeding which inevitably would disturb the whole world. Japan's elaborate self-defensive plea is an afterthought to divert the world's attention from the real issue—the violation of such solemn international engagements as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, and the Kellogg Peace Pact.

"Japan might have had in Manchuria some complaints, well-based, or ill-based, against alleged local government corruption and incompetence. Such evils, if they exist, can be remedied without invasion. Moreover, they are by no means peculiar to Manchuria; they prevail in Japan itself; the Saito Government fell on that account.

"And now as to the Japanese argument pivoted on geographic propinquity and assumed biologic and economic necessity. If propinquity warrants territorial agression, then where is the security for any nation against a stronger neighbor? Besides, if Japan is geographically close to Manchuria, how about China? Are we not closer? Biologically, the Manchurians are Chinese by birth and faith; no conquest can convert them; they will remain loyal to China. Let us not forget Alsace-Lorraine.

"Japan's strategic argument, likewise, topples at a touch. Surely the islanders have no reason to fear China. If they fear Russia, would not their wiser course be to keep the sea as their line of defense, with Manchuria as buffer territory, rather than to force themselves to the very border of Soviet Russia, as they have done? Whether Japan does, or does not, achieve what she aims at by occupying Manchuria and Jehol, the security of the great provinces of China inside the Wall, as well as of Inner Mongolia, is brought within the shadow of a new danger.

"Touching the Japanese economic argument, note just what it means: it means that natural resources everywhere are liable to seizure by a militarily stronger power on the ground of economic necessity. What is to become of civilization if the more powerful nations are to start grabbing other peoples' lands in order to trade there? Obviously, the standpoint is monstrous alike in logic and in fact. It was advanced when Japan annexed Korea, then relative to Manchuria, then Jehol. Who will say where it is to stop. Is there not always a little more adjacent territory, at least short of the absorption of the planet? Japan, like other Powers, had treaty-entry for trade in Manchuria; she had not the slightest warrant in economic necessity for seizing the country."

The Essentials of Peace

"Doctor Kung, what do you deem the *sine qua non* of settled peace in East Asia?"

"Restoration of the four Northeastern Provinces of China." said Doctor Kung. "Just that," he emphasized. "Japan's military acts since September 18, 1931, have destroyed all confidence in international undertakings. That is a moral calamity of the first magnitude."

"Can the great Powers really do anything to effect this *sine qua non*?"

"Yes. They can stand unitedly and unyieldingly for the treaties and for the reenthronement of right. It is as much in their interests as it is in the interests of the Far East, not excluding Japan. The inviolability of the law of the world is of far greater value to us all than any material advantage we can snatch from a current situation."

"You have no doubt that insecure Asian peace is insecure world peace?"

"None whatever. The world is interlocked. Grave danger or unrest anywhere is a universal concern. Furthermore, until this Japanese precedent in Manchuria shall give way to the world's condemnation, what is to prevent an attempt to follow the precedent in other regions than East Asia?"

"You think a major war in East Asia would involve the Western Powers?"

"Undoubtedly. So closely is humanity tied together now, not only economically, but sympathetically, that a great war will know no neutral among the first-class Powers. The conflagration will be worldwide, as it was in the train of the assassinations of Serajevo."

"What of the League of Nations?"

"It wants drastic moral stiffening. It is the only useful moral and legal intermediary to solve international problems, but lacks force to carry out its decisions, however fair and just they may be. Its members should be firmer. They might be helped effectually by Powers not yet members. Weakness like that shown by the League in relation to Manchuria arises from the absence of willingness or power to impose santcions. There should be a way to apply article 16. 'Aggression' also should be defined along the lines of the recent non-aggression pacts in Europe. The Council should be authorized to determine aggression. Once a nation be found guilty of aggression, *ipso facto* the procedure for the application of Article 16 should become operative with reference to all members of the League. Given that state of facts, the League would command respect; its attitude would be decisive in matters of war and peace."

Suggestion to Aid Peace

"Does any particular scheme of international education occur to you as likely to strengthen the foundations of peace?"

*This is reprinted from the "Literary Digest" of Oct. 20. Silmilar interviews with Wang Ching-wei and Gen. Chang Kai-shek, appeared in the "Digest" Oct. 10 and Oct. 17 respectively.

"Yes, systematic interchange of scholars, professors, lecturers, and leaders in industry and commerce would accomplish a great deal in fortifying the public opinion of the world against the folly of war. We want a world peace-mind, a world sentiment and opinion militant for peace. Peoples should be trained to put their enormous power behind institutions of peace and good-will. League investigators should master the problems which threaten peace, and the League should nip nascent war in the bud.

"I would suggest (1) an international peace hymn, to be sung in schools and churches at stated intervals and on appropriate occasions; (b) a compulsory course of lectures on international peace and good-will, including international peace organizations and treaties, to be given in schools and in public; (c) a closer cooperation between the various League societies or peace societies and the Press for the expression of unbiased opinion on international problems; (d) the setting aside of a common date for all nations as a day of peace; (e) the development of a universal language. Such activities and forces would build against war."

"How can men of business and finance help peace more than they are helping it? What of tariffs, quotas, prohibitions, the international monetary problem?"

"Business men and financiers need to understand better than they do the importance of international cooperation, and the basic relationship of international amity to their welfare. They regard this great matter too narrowly, with too limited a conception of their own interests. Somebody should open their eyes and stir their dormant imaginations. One practical thought: men of business and finance should not be permitted to sell war materials, or to support financially any nation which has been branded an aggressor.

"Excessive tariffs, quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of economic nationalism, are a heavy weight in the scales against peace. They should come under more enlightened study than they yet have; the national view-point should be brought into proper perspective vis-a-vis the international view-point, for the latter, after all, is fraught with the true interests of every people. The same thing applies to the monetary problem. It is a source of world-wide economic difficulty, and works hand in hand with influences inimical to peace. It should be tackled by the nations and solved."

"Doctor Kung, an outsider hears continually of the alleged extreme limitation and precariousness of the authority of the National Government of China. How is it really faring? Over what proportion of China does its writ run?"

The Nanking Regime's Sway

Doctor Kung listened closely, and said:

"Foreigners in China do not look very deeply into our peculiar conditions. These observers are accustomed to thinking of this country as still monarchic, still what it was when the words of the ruler were the laws of the land. That view is wide of the mark. We are a Republic, now, and we deliberately encourage local self-government and self-expression. It follows that sometimes the provincial governments enjoy certain liberties which the casual onlooker may not undertstand. This onlooker is liable, even likely, to imagine he sees in the exercise of these liberties proof of absence of central control, of inefficacy in the National Government. The view is natural enough, but none the less mistaken. The fact is that the authority, and the power, of the National Government are national, extend over the whole of the vast Republic."

"The Republic has come to stay?"

"The Republic, answering to the conscience of the people, has come to stay. Our National Movemment in China has a grip on the minds of our huge population unparalleled in our history. It has aroused a national consciousness never before known in China. The Chinese individual has pride. He likes to feel he has a Government to which he himself means something, and which means something to him. Our people have caught the vision of equal opportunity in private and in public life, and they cherish it. They never will give it up."

Japanese Tell Britain and U. S. Oil Monopoly Issue Is Closed

The representations made to Japan by Great Britain and the United States regarding the Manchukuo oil monopoly are a closed issue, according to a statement made to foreign correspondents by a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office Nov. 16. The spokesman declared that the principle of the Open-Door Policy was a fine idea but to be effective it would have to be conscientiously adopted by all countries in refraining from "quota" systems or a discriminatory immigration law. He said he regretted that foreign countries had occasion to refer to parts of Manchukuo's declaration of independence which suited them but deliberately ignore other parts referring specifically to Manchukuo's independence.

Foreign Oil Firms Plan Joint Sales Office in Harbin

Managers of leading British, Japanese and American oil firms with offices in Harbin are studying a plan for the establishment of a joint wholesale company to be organized under the terms of the new Manchukuo oil monopoly law. The joint firm is be capitalized at Yen 200,000, with all shares held by the Standard Oil Company, the Texas Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Nippon Petroleum Company and the Fushun Oil Shale Company, organizers of the firm.

No Progress in London Naval Talks ---Delegates Play Bridge

Although columns of telegrams have appeared in the daily press concerning the naval parleys in London the results so far have been *nil*. The Japanese insist on the global tonnage plan and theoretical equality, the Americans insist on heavy battleships, and the British want armament suitable to protect their long trade routes. In the meantime the American and Japanese delegates are playing bridge so as to relieve the tedium.

The acceptance in principle of Japan's demand for naval equality, with the maintenance at the same time of the existing naval ratios, was proposed by the British delegates at the Anglo-American conversations last week, according to *Rengo*. The main points of the British plan put forward at the conversations are understood to have been as follows: Japan's claim for naval equality is accepted in principle; the existing system of ratios, viz. 5-5-3, is to be maintained by unilateral declarations; the naval strength of each nation is to be limited according to its actual defensive needs. To facilitate such a limitation, the restrictions on the classes of warships to be possessed by each power are to be amended. The United States is to be allowed to have a relatively larger number of bigger-sized battleships; the maximum tonnage of battleships is to be limited to 30,000 tons, and the caliber of guns to 14 inches.

***

Do American Munitions Makers Serve the Cause of National Defense?

Charles A. Beard writes in *Current History* in connection with "Emerging Issues in America":—

"If the American munitions industries are to serve the cause of national defense, as distinguished from the international distribution of profits, and if the merchant marine is to serve the cause of national defense, then it would appear that Congress will have some large problems of policy to consider when bills growing out of the Morro Castle inquiry appear at the next session."

Japan's Case for Sea Power

BY GUMPEI SEKINE*

Condensed from "Current History" (New York)

As to what plan the Japanese Government will formulate to cope with the disarmament situation the writer is of course in no position to know at this early date. But it may be said with confidence that no plan will satisfy our people unless the following points are incorporated therein.

1. Early removal of the disadvantageous restrictions of the existing treaties.
2. Abolition of discriminatory ratios.
3. Guarantee of national security.
4. Acquisition of autonomy in national defense.
5. The realization of a logical disarmament regime through voluntary reductions on the part of the powers now most highly armed under the existing treaties, and the fostering of a situation in which no nation will be able to menace another.

What Japan is demanding, in the last analysis, is absolute equality in the right of national existence. And all we ask to that end is that the powers now most strongly armed should carry out reductions of their own accord so that all the nations concerned may enjoy an unperturbed sense of security. That is the reason for our confident belief that the acceptance of the Japanese proposal, when it shall be presented, by the other powers will enable all the nations concerned to feel secure as to their national defense and will conduce to economy of naval expenditure and the furtherance of the cause of world peace.

*Captain Sekine has been an officer of the Imperial Japanese Navy for twenty-four years. While holding the rank of Commander, to which he was promoted in 1925, he became naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in Brazil. After two years at that post he was assigned to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations and is at present in the Intelligence Bureau of the Navy Department in Tokyo.

Russian Beauty Contest Winner Returns to Shanghai from Hollywood

Miss Barsanova, a Russian young woman who won a beauty contest in Shanghai two years ago, has arrived back in Shanghai. Lack of American citizenship prevented her from becoming a Hollywood star, despite the assistance of the Shanghai Rotary Club and the Dollar Steamship Company. During her stay in the United States Miss Barsanova studied at the Paramount Beauty School. She intends to opening a beauty salon in Shanghai.

Fight for "Sex Equality" in China

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 昭 泳)

THE part played by the Chinese women in overthrowing the Manchu regime marks the beginning of the feminist movement in China. Since then, we have seen the rapid emancipation of the Chinese women in social and political life. As pointed out by observers, the rise of Chinese womenhood constitutes another wonder in modern Chinese history. Since then, the Chinese laws which have been promulgated by the National Government from time to time have been giving the emancipation a legal basis and validity. Henceforth the Chinese women can have recourse to legal protection in their struggle for civil equality with men. Since then, the Chinese women have participated in all walks of life. During 1931, the Chinese women participated in the National People's Congress held in Nanking. Through delegates they presented the famous "eleven proposals" which gained much attention in the Congress. Since the invasion and occupation of the Chinese North-Eastern Provinces (Manchuria), the Chinese women have been active in organizing Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Societies in Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, Wuchang, Szechuan, Chekiang, Anhwei, Shantung and other places. As to the social side of activities, the Chinese women have done equally a great share in relief work for the flood refugees in various parts of China.

Another Bitter Fight for Equality

Recently, the Chinese women have put up another bitter fight for equality with their brothers before law. The story is somewhat as follows :—

According to Article 256 (Note : after revision, this Article is numbered as 239) of the Chinese Criminal Code, it reads :—

"Married women convicted of committing adultery shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years."

When the revision of the Criminal Code came up for discussion before the Criminal Law Codification Committee of the Legislative Yuan, the said Article was revised, and it now reads as follows :—

"Married 'persons' convicted of committing adultery shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years."

In other words, the revised Criminal Code does not only punish the married "women" committing adultery, but also married "men," thus, as it was pointed out, the Criminal Code treats both sexes on an equal footing.

When the revised edition of the Criminal Code was brought up for adoption before the general meeting of the Legislative Yuan, hot debates ensued on the discussion of this Article. Some members of the Yuan agreed to keep the old edition ; some agreed to use the revised edition ; and some agreed to abolish the Article altogether. After much discussion and debates, it was, however, decided to abolish the Article in the Criminal Code. But later on, a motion was called for the reconsideration of this Article, and as a result of a vote it was agreed to keep the old edition but with slight modification in the punishment. It reads as follows :—

"Married 'women' convicted of committing adultery shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year."

In other words, the final provision in the revised Criminal Code is the same as before in only punishing the married 'women' for committing adultery, but not the married "men."

"Hot Debates"

Many reasons were presented by both sides. Those who agreed to keep the old edition pointed out the fact that there are at present still many Chinese having concubines. If this Article is to be enforced, all these people would have to be punished. Secondly, the marrying of concubines, in many cases, is for prolongation of families. If this Article is to be enforced, it would be impossible for those who have no son to perpetuate the family. Thirdly, as committing of adultery by married men and women is sufficient ground for the other to demand a divorce, it is then a matter which should come under the civil law rather than the criminal code.

But to these arguments, the opposition replied that the law would take effect only beginning from the date of promulgation. Law could not go back, so this Article would do no harm to those who married concubines before the promulgation of the revision of the Criminal Code. Dealing with the third, they pointed out that since committing adultery is a crime, and is sufficient for one to enter a plea for divorce, it should be made punishable by the Criminal Code, and the State should take steps to punish these persons rather than to treat such crime as a private criminal proceeding to be instituted by individuals.

The "Insult" To Chinese Feminism

Immediately, after the adoption of Article 239 by the Legislative Yuan, the Chinese Women Association in Nanking filed a "petition" with the Yuan pointing out that the married "men" committing adultery should also be punished, and demanding the reconsideration of Article 239, Their petition was read before the meeting of the Legislative Yuan, and was voted upon, but was overwhelmingly defeated. The representatives of the Chinese Women's Association who attended the meeting as listeners, as a "protest" left the meeting hall immediately and angrily.

The editors whose sympathies are with the Chinese women wrote editorials under such titles as "Swear to fight with those who insult Chinese feminism." Other editors have also registered their opposition against the revision and the abolition, of Article 239.

Mass Meeting Called—Manifesto Issued

A few days later, the Women's Association in Nanking, the Women's Association for the Promotion of Feminine Culture, and the Women's "Voice" Association in Nanking called a mass meeting which was attended by no less than 300 women. Petitions to the Legislative Yuan and to the C.P.C. (Central Political Council) were drafted and presented, and a circular telegram in the form of a manifesto to the nation was issued. A Women's League to Fight for Equality before Law was organized.

In their petition to the President of the Legislative Yuan, the Chinese women pointed out that Article 239 is contrary to Article 6 of the Chinese Provisional Constitution. Article 6 reads : "The citizens of the Republic of China, irrespective of men and women, races, religions and classes, are all equal before law." and Article 12 relating to the "Domestic Policy of the Kuomintang" reads :—"Women shall have the right of property inheritance ; laws of sex equality shall be promulgated with promptness ; and the law of marriage shall be drawn upon the principle of absolute freedom of marriage and divorce, etc."

In their lengthy petition to the C.P.C. the Chinese women pointed out the fact that the Chinese Criminal Code, providing only punishment for married women committing adultery, but not for men, is really "unjust," and is contrary to the principle of "sex equality." Article 239, the petition continued, is nothing but an "oppression of Chinese feminism," and is contrary to the "teachings" of our Late Leader, and Article of the Provisional Constitution. The Chinese women demanded that the Government should first nullify Article 239, and make another article instead, based on the principle of equality between men and women ; and that the Legislative Yuan be instructed to reconsider this Article.

In their manifesto, the women launched a bitter attack on some members of the Legislative Yuan and accused them of being "representatives of the feudalist type of people," and doing something "contrary to the wishes of 200,000,000 women," and taking steps to "oppress Chinese feminism" and to "protect the illegal acts of men." In conclusion, the women urged the women associations in other places to send representatives to Nanking to discuss steps to be taken in the fight for equality, for the abolition of "unequal article" in the Criminal Code, and for upholding the dignity of Chinese womenhood.

Women's "Tung-Men-Hui"—Its Five-Big Reason Manifesto

The Women's "Tung-Men-Hui" (The League) was immediately organized, and a long manifesto was issued to the nation. Pointing out "five big reasons" for opposition against Article 239, the manifesto concluded that most of the social crimes are committed by men, not so much by women, and that the theory—an argument presented by some members of the Yuan—that men are responsible for finances to maintain the family, while the women are responsible for "moral soundness" is being characterized as "ridiculous."

Representatives of the Women's League were sent to call on the Government and Party high officials to "address their grievances." Fifteen representatives from the Women's League, with a petition in their hands, met Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, while the latter was just getting down from his motor car to enter the meeting hall of C.P.C. The representatives also met Yih Chu-tsung, Chief Secretary of the Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking, and also Miss Chen Pih, now Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, and had interviews with both. Mrs. Wang is said also to have expressed her sympathy with the women.

A Nation-Wide Movement—Shanghai Women Active

The Nanking women's movement for civil equality with men was quickly responded by women in other places. The Y.W.C.A., the Women Federation in Shanghai immediately pointed representatives to proceed to the Capital. In their long manifesto, the Shanghai women not only expressed their strong opposition to Article 239 but also Article 221.

Altogether the Shanghai women's association sent three dispatches of representatives to Nanking to work together with the women in the capital for the fight for equality before law.

Women "Victorious"

The representatives have now returned to Shanghai after scoring a "victory" in the fight for equality. During a call at the C.P.C., the feminists were assured by Wang Ching-wei, that justice would be done to them. The C.P.C. had also decided to request the Legislative Yuan to revise Article 239 of the Criminal Code "on the basis of sex equality."

A separate representation was made to Miss Tao Hsuah and Miss Wang Hsiao-ying, two women members of the Legislative Yuan, requesting them to fight during the session of the Legislative Yuan, for the "protection of the interests of women."

Nanking, November 15, 1934.

Chinese Railways

Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Nanking-Shanghai Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists!. A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

70-485

Tense Sentiment of Japan Toward Russia Begins to Soften

BY THE REVIEW'S TOKYO CORRESPONDENT

(Translations from various Japanese publications)

THE tense sentiment of Nippon toward its relations with Soviet Russia, which long continued to cast a gloomy shadow over the minds of the people has recently begun to soften to no meagre extent at least in so far as the publications are concerned. This change in the minds of the people has been manifested in newspapers both openly and suggestively, but the scribe thinks this tendency is most clearly observable in various articles of leading monthlies now on sale at the bookstalls. The following are the various essential points of such articles.

Hirokichi Otake (大竹博吉), *Bungei Shunju, November :* In order to maintain peaceful relation with Japan Litvinov has two concrete demands. One is the purchase of the N.M.R. and the other is the conclusion of the non-aggression pact. As the conclusion of his speech at the late general meeting of the Central Executive Committee he stated something as follows: "We do not endeavor to pick any war. I assure Japan that we have no territorial ambition, neither of Japan's possession or of territory along our border . . . ." The first of his demands now sees the light of solution, although the second one, namely, the conclusion of a non-invasion agreement will, under the existing political situation of Japan, make no smooth progress . . . . In the foregoing address by Litvinov he states that the Soviets has no territorial ambition of the land that lies along her border, and this phrase of his is highly significant; that the "land that lies along the border" indicates Manchukuo is clear to anybody. What the Soviet diplomacy aims at in making overture for the conclusion of the non-invasion pact must lie in Soviet Russia's desire to guarantee the safety of her possession by drawing a clear line of demarcation between the territory of Manchukuo and her own. We cannot but regard such a situation between the Soviets and Japan a regular diplomatic path between the two countries; for if Soviet Russia has no territorial ambition along her border, Japan has no reason to invade Soviet land.

Wants Friendly Relations with Russia

Sego Nakano (中野正剛), *Kaizo, November :* (in his article boldly entitled, "Promote Friendly Relations with Soviet Russia.") If Japan, before attending the conference of the League of Nations, had been successful in her diplomacy toward Soviet Russia, she must have been able to trifle with the League instead of being greeted by the 42 to 1 deadlock. The then Foreign Minister Uchida, however, formally declined in December, 1932, the Soviet overture for the conclusion of a non-invasion agreement. And as far as the Manchurian question was concerned Japan found herself literally friendless at the meeting of the League. Nothing is more grievous. . . . . Even at the time the League atmosphere was permeated with anti-Japanese sentiment Soviet Russia did not show ill will toward Japan. That the Soviets manifested her anti-Japanese attitude in a clear-cut outline was about the time the U.S.-Soviet rapprochement was made. At the time it looked as if the two Powers united their efforts in fostering up the anti-Japanese sentiment. Later, Litvinov crossed the Atlantic, saw political leaders of Europe, and started smoke of curse against yellow peril. We perceive that the country which is most displeased with Japan's advance into Manchuria and Mongolia is no other than the United States . . All such anti-Japanese attitude of the Soviets during the year 1933 can be construed as her retaliatory measures against Japan's merciless decline of her non-invasion overtures. Before Matsuoka left Japan for Geneva I earnestly insisted on the conclusion of the pact . . . . The anti-Japanese propaganda gradually abated its power, however, and eventually ended in a failure, while the French-Soviet approach likewise has proved no menace to Japan. Later, the Soviets joined the League and have come to put a restraint on the anti-Japanese propaganda and even show conciliatory attitude toward the N.M.R. question. Thus, it seems that it is Soviet Russia's unmistakable diplomatic policy to prevent coming to a clash with other countries for some time to come.

Massanori Ito (伊藤正德), *Kaizo, November :* In England voices for a new Anglo-Japanese alliance are heard, while a similar idea is said to be entertained in some quarters in our country. Probably those Japanese, being anxious about the development of the relations between Japan and Soviet Russia, must have recalled the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of bygone days . . . . Looking back upon the activities of Soviet Russia of recent years they are not so blunt in their development as in the years 1902 and 1903. In those years she pushed straight forward her strategy and made an advance like tidal waves; such a situation is not observable this time although it is unfathomable what schedule is deposited deep in her bosom. In my view the negative and defensive movement of the Soviet army is in consideration of Japan's mobilization power which has made a great stride and the firm establishment of the state of Manchukuo. This is my own view of course, but if this way of viewing the situation is not very far from the truth, the foundation upon which a new Anglo-Japanese Alliance is to be placed—with Soviet Russia as the object—has far less importance. Rather, it might be wiser to conclude, instead of an Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a non-invasion agreement between Japan and Soviet Russia and keep the Eastern sky free from clouds.

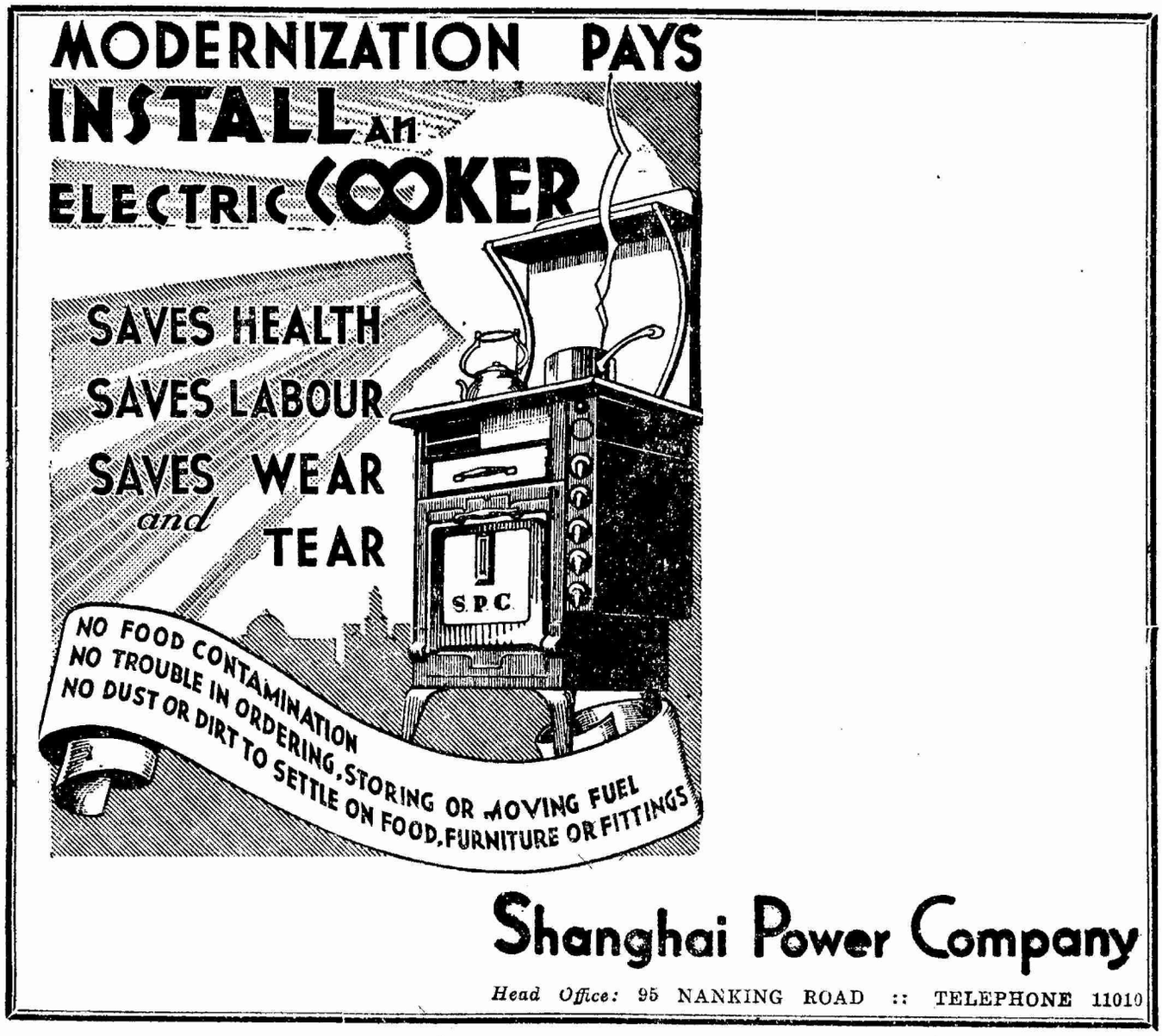
Kizaburo Yokota (横田喜三郎), *Chuo Koron, November :* It can be said that the recent diplomatic policy of Soviet Russia fitly coincides with the aim and policy of the League of Nations. The Soviet diplomacy has recently been extremely peaceful and conciliatory; she endeavors toward enhancing friendship with her neighbors, while extending warm hands for the maintenance of international peace. As the basic means for the execution of this policy she tries to stand on the pedestal of non-invasion and the solution of troubles by peaceful measures of arbitration. She has no meagre enthusiasm in disarmament. If this is a right view of the situation, there can be found no reason why the Soviets find it impossible to cooperate with the world peace organ . . . . It is even expected she may go a step beyond and supply the League with important motive power for the execution of its peace policy. Altough she often showed radical attitude, which prevented her from seeking cooperation with other nations to follow, never has she opposed the formation of a world peace organization by slighting cooperation with others . . . In regard to Russia's probable attitude toward Japan in future we can state the following: As one of the powerful international situations which led Soviet Russia to enter the League we may point out the so-called Japan's positive policy since the Manchurian incident. Since Russia's joining the League was motivated by such a negative and defensive policy, what she aims at must be the maintenance of status quo. From this reasoning we cannot consider that, taking advantage of the chance of her joining the League the Soviet Union will turn her heels and assume a strong policy. All who are well informed of the situation under which she came to join hands with the League will agree to this contention of mine. For further study of the question we have to take into consideration recent diplomacy of Soviet Russia. As has been stated elsewhere, it has become remarkably peaceful and cooperative. It is because of her changed diplomacy that she became a member of the League. That Soviet Russia has at last come to dispose of the S. M. R. this time indicates that her diplomacy has the tendency of being shifted from maintenance of status quo to retrogression.

A Scheme to Purchase the Maritime Provinces

Kinsuke Akiyaka (秋山梓助), *Kaizo, November :* In view of the existing situation in the Far East it is advisable for Japan to purchase Maritime, Amur and Saghalien Provinces of the Soviet's Far Eastern territory. Studied from political, economic, geographical and historic viewpoint the proposition is most appropriate and has the possibility of realization. If the district has come to our hands we must be able to eradicate all the sources of troubles that might otherwise happen between Japan and Soviet Russia, and thus place the relations of the two neighboring states on an eternal basis of friendship . . . . To have the command of the Sea of Japan is absolutely necessary for Japan for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Three-fourths of the coastal-line runs along Japanese territory, the rest along the Soviet's. What arrests our attention most is Vladivostok which is a great menace to Japan and will be more so in the future in the event a strong air-corps is stationed in the neighborhood . . . The strategic and economic value of this port, however, will be cut down to a considerable extent after the N. M. R. passes to the hands of Manchukuo. If Soviet Russia had ambition in the Far East she would keep the N. M. R. safe in her possession. It is reported that an army of 200,000 strong is gathered in the vicinity of the Soviet-Manchukuo frontier, but, judging from the fact that such does not constitute a menace to the leaders of the Japanese army in the light of their successful campaign in the Russo-Japanese War, it must be said that the Soviet Union has fallen into dilemma. Under such circumstances the disposal of this Soviet territory would benefit not only Japan and Manchukuo but the Soviet Union herself . . . . The Provinces on the continent are to be purchased by Manchukuo while Saghalien Province bought up by Japan. The seller's side might ask Yen 1,400,000,000 to Yen 1,700,000,000 but even this astoundingly big figure would be nothing when compared with ten billion yen and enormous human sacrifice which every modern war swallows.

Views Entry of Soviets Into League Favorably

Hikomatsu Kamikawa (神川彦松), *Keizai Orai, November : . . . .* With reference to Russia's attitude in future, especially in view of her joining the League of Nations, there are some who entertain


MODERNIZATION PAYS
INSTALL an
ELECTRIC COOKER
SAVES HEALTH
SAVES LABOUR
SAVES WEAR and TEAR
S.P.C
NO FOOD CONTAMINATION
NO TROUBLE IN ORDERING, STORING OR MOVING FUEL
NO DUST OR DIRT TO SETTLE ON FOOD, FURNITURE OR FITTINGS
Shanghai Power Company
Head Office: 95 NANKING ROAD :: TELEPHONE 11010

apprehension that she may assume a stronger Far Eastern policy, eventually brewing the cause of conflict with Japan. I cannot listen to them, however, because the League is a peace organ whose mission is to prevent the outbreak of war. The members of the institute are duty bound not to resort to violence. This shows that warlike activities of Soviet Russia will in future be restricted to that extent. Russia's entrance into the League will give favorable influence to the peace establishment in the Far East.

Katsuji Inahara (稲原勝治), *Keizai Orai, November :* That Soviet Russia has been defeated in Manchuria in consequence of the sound establishment of the state of Manchukuo, means the deadlock reached her Far Eastern policy on one hand and the admonition that if Russia pursue her traditional policy she would eventually have to clash with Japan in a comparatively disadvantageous position. In view of her internal conditions and her international position among European states, a conflict with Japan would bring about a crisis to Soviet Russia. It is in consideration of this point that the Soviets attempted to conclude a non-invasion agreement, and upon Japan's disregarding the overtures, proposed to dispose of the N. M. R. with the desire of cultivating friendship with Japan at the back of her head. Therefore the successful transfer of the railway will mean Japan's advance and Russia's retreat.

Sale of Railway Will Lead to Recognition

Minoru Maita (米田實), *Yuben, November :* . . . . General situation indicates that the disposal by Soviet Russia of the N. M. R. will prove beneficial to the promotion of peace in the Far East. The troublesome joint management of the N. M. R. will thereby be relieved . . . . What interests me most is that the sales of the railway may lead to the seller's recognition of Manchukuo. To conclude an agreement with a country can be regarded as an evidence of the extension of recognition to the country . . . . I am interested in the way in which Russia will close up the railway transaction.

THE GIST OF JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

The reported fall of Juichin, the local base on the Chinese Communists, by the Nanking government troops naturally consolidates Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's position. But this does not necessarily denote stabilization of the Chinese politics. For the Communist retreat only multiplies chances for conflict of Nanking-Cantonese parties.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

The present defeat of the Chinese Communists may be due to economic blockade and aerial raid carried out by the Government troops. But the Communist forces are expected to retreat into Szechuan where they will find willing support.—*Tokyo Yomiur.*

The grand military maneuver now in progress is sufficient to convince the people that modern warfare calls for wholesale national mobilization. Future war will be a combat as much military as economic. The authorities should know better than to neglect economic considerations.—*Jiji Tokyo.*

Since the League of Nations has proved incompetent to guarantee peace, the national security of France depends upon both armament and alliance. Japan finds herself in the same position in the Far East. Unlike France she has no alliance. —*Osaka Asahi.*

After a threatened failure of the Batavia Conference, an agreement has been reached to carry on further conversations. It is sincerely hoped that the Dutch Indian authorities will show more sincerity in their manner and policy at the conference if they would bring the negotiations to any rational agreement.—*Osaka Mainichi.*

Will Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Make Himself Dictator of China?

BY CHEN FU-SHENG (陳福生)

THE rumor that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will establish himself as the dictator of China has persisted, though it was definitely discredited in informed circles and emphatically denied by Gen. Chiang himself. Probably, what stands in the way of Nanking-Canton rapprochement is the misapprehension on the part of Canton that dictatorship would sooner or later be formally established in Nanking. Those who oppose the Nanking regime and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek contend that there are now two governments, the nominal government in Nanking and the virtual government in Nanchang, that the Fascist movement is set on foot in the Yangtze region and North China and that Gen. Chiang very likely will follow in the footsteps of Benito Mussolini and Herr Hitler.

Some Wrong Arguments

These contenders have failed to realize that Gen. Chiang is a man of considerable intelligence and integrity. He appears to be a valiant fighter, as well as a farsighted statesman; he owes his greatness to sincerity and sagacity. China is no fertile soil for Fascism. As pointed out by Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, dictatorship is suited to Italy and Germany but it is not suited to China that has so vast a territory and so large a population. Verily, one man's meat is another man's poison. Gen. Chiang, who always lives up to his beliefs, is not expected to act contrary to his convictions. The assumption that there exists a virtual government in Nanchang is erroneous. Gen. Chiang holds a number of important positions in the National Government and the Kuomintang; his duties are undoubtedly varied and heavy. Sometimes, he made proposals, political, economic, etc., to the National Government and these proposals were adopted by the latter. It will do Gen. Chiang great injustice to think that he has pulled the strings behind the National Government. The writer is in a position to point out that Gen. Chiang, a staunch supporter of the National Government, ever abides by its decision. To say that the Nanchang Provisional Headquarters is the de *facto* government is a great blunder; to say that the Nanking government is dictated by Gen. Chiang is also a gross mistake. Of Gen. Chiang's good intentions, we should not entertain any doubts. Suspicion, jealousy, misunderstanding, may lead to conflict and disaster.

China encounters a nationwide crisis of exceptional gravity. Troubles *ab intra* and *ab extra* cooperate to bring her to the precipice of ruin. Many patriotic Chinese, seeing that under the leadership and dictatorship of Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler, Italy, Soviet Russia and Germany have been respectively and successively rejuvenated and strengthened, have a tremendous longing to save their country, to bring about national recovery, to prescribe for China the same medicine that has cured the diseases of Italy, Russia and Germany. However, it does not necessarily follow that Fascism will ere long be instituted. The diseases of China, Italy, etc., are not exactly the same, hence the remedy must be different.

A Dictator Wanted in China

Since the possibility of institution of Fascism is so widely discussed and there have been so many predictions that the establishment of dictatorship is inevitable, it is a matter of prime importance to ask whether China stands in need of a dictator. The adherents of Fascism advocate that China is in urgent need of a dictator and that the reasons dictating China's need of a dictator may be grouped under (1) historical considerations, (2) political considerations, and (3) economic considerations.

(1) *Historical Considerations.*—Before the establishment of the Republic, China had been governed by monarchs for many years. Most Chinese, whose minds seem to be dominated by the thoughts of hero-worship and loyalty to monarchs, apparently think in terms of kings and emperors. They are said to have dreamed of the good old times when the enlightened despots assumed the reins of government. They seemingly hope that these despots would rise from the graves and deliver them. To institute dictatorship would naturally win their warm support as it is suited to their taste and sweet to their heart. On a hasty view, this argument appears sound but a close study of the psychology of the common people lends conviction to the belief that the very thing a majority of Chinese people long for is peaceful living. Whatever form the government adopts is no concern of theirs. Furthermore, their faith in aristocracy, that seemed firm ten years ago, has wavered now.

(2) *Political Considerations.*—To the adherents of Fascism, the weakness of China, it seems, is due to lack of a highly centralized government. At present, the central authority, though not openly repudiated, is still weak in a number of provinces. Should a powerful dictator appear in the political arena, he would bring under his control all parts of China. But China is a country of huge size. How can she be effectively governed by a single ruler? The best political system for present-day China, so far as I can see, is not the system of centralization or decentralization, but rather the system of division of powers, that is, the central government delegates certain autonomous powers to local governments.

(3) *Economic Considerations.*—The adherents of Fascism aver that the economic crisis has led to economic nationalism and that economic dictatorship presupposes political dictatorship. This argument is well-founded so far as economic nationalism can find a place in China. The destiny of China in the economic sense is dependent not so much upon her own economic policy as upon the sum total of the economic policies of the other countries. What she does may, of course, influence other nations, but what the other countries may do or omit to do will influence her to a greater extent. She is industrially too backward and economically too poor to sustain an artificial barrier against the rest of the world.

The Time Not Yet Ripe

Others who are in favor of dictatorship urge that democracy has failed of its mission and has outlived its usefulness as a nineteenth century political concept and that dictatorship has been born of economic dejection and international oppression. To quote the words of Kwei Chung-chu: "Dictatorship is a remedy for impoverishment and a rebuff to imperialism. It may, for this dual reason, offer a solution to China, confronted as she is with economic disintegration within and military oppression without. Dictatorship, moreover, thrives best in countries which are 'predominently agricultural, illiterate, and poor and which have low standards of living, high birth rates and high death rates'." True, dictatorship is suited to the countries that are agricultural, illiterate, and poor but there are other considerations. What with difficult communication, what with vast territory, dictatorship can hardly be instituted in China with chances of success.

There are some students of Far Eastern politics, who say that in view of the impending crisis of 1935-1936, China immediately needs a dictator to bring together the people for concentrated action. The thesis of the "Crisis of 1935-1936" is a rallying-point used by Japanese warlords to humbug their people into espousing their cause. Whether the worldwide conflagration will break out in 1936 or at some other time only time period, can tell. By the time of the second world war, a dictator probably will appear in China. During the Great War, the governments of the participant countries were driven by circumstances to exercise dictatorial powers. It is forecast by informed circles that dictatorship will be instituted in China by the eve of the second great war when China would be involved in it willy-nilly. For the present, the idea is rather Wellsian—born too early.

Foochow, November 10, 1934.

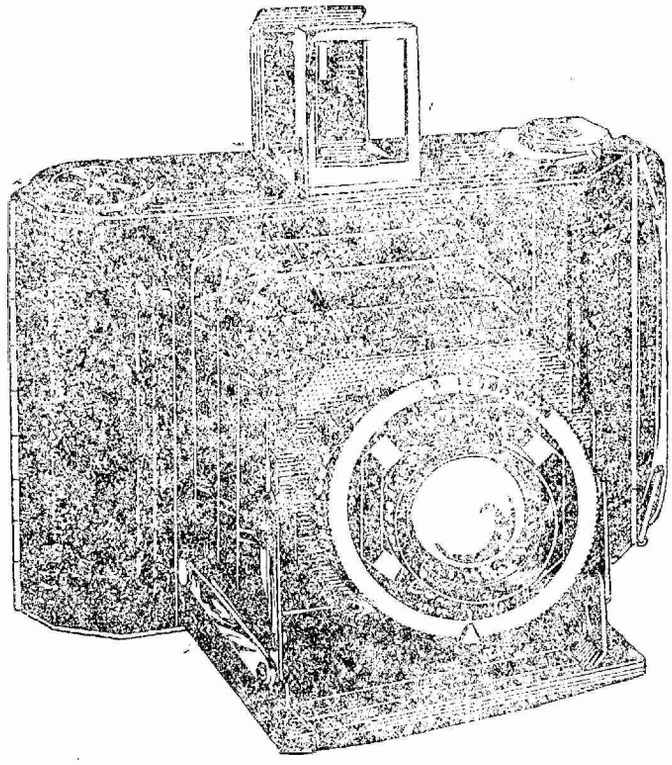
How Hitler Rules Germany

The following is an extract from an article entitled "Racial Prejudice—A Racket" by Cedric Fowler in the "New Outlook."

"It should be remembered that Hitler as a gifted impresario earned an excellent living by playing on his bewildered and anxious public. German industry came to a time where it required Hitler's services, so he convinced them, in part by manipulating the sound effects of approaching revolution. Economic crisis deepened to the point where the German masses were threatening radical conversion. Hitler had a method which promised control. His oratory and his organization could be used to divert discontent into channels harmless to the masters of German capitalism. He was engaged. In his last legal election campaign, for example, Thyssen, the great Ruhr steelmaster, contributed nearly a million dollars to Nazi funds. In power, Hitler repaid his employers by smashing trade unions, driving radicalism underground, and reducing wages and social insurance costs. In addition, he placed enormous armament contracts with Krupp, Thyssen and others. Their original investment has been returned many times, with the living standard of the German people as ultimate source of funds."

A High Compliment Paid U.S. Marines by Yangtsze Admiral

Rear-Admiral J. D. Wainwright, Commanding the United States Yangtsze Patrol, inspected the United States Marine Corps detachment forming the American Legation Guard at an all-arms review in Peiping, Nov. 13. The Admiral was accompanied by Col. Rixey, U.S.M.C. Commandant of the Guard, and Lieut. R.B. McCoy, Flag-Lieutenant of the Yangtsze Patrol. After the special "Blue Dress" parade of the Guard, Rear-Admiral Wainwright took the unusual step of addressing the Guard, and, in a speech of the highest praise, said he had never seen a finer turnout anywhere in the world.



NEW KODAK SIX-20 - DUO

16 EXPOSURES ON A ROLL OF KODAK 620 FILM

EQUIPPED WITH FAMOUS KODAK ANASTIGMAT LENSES F.4.5 AND F.3.5 WITH COMPUR SHUTTER

Priced as low as $67.00.

AT YOUR DEALERS OR

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

HONGKONG - SHANGHAI - TIENTSIN

Shanghai Japanese Intelligence Service to Be Allotted More Funds

The increased Japanese military budget now in preparation will have a repercussion in Shanghai in one important direction. The jurisdiction of the Military Intelligence Section of the Gendarmerie will be shifted from headquarters now in Tokyo to direct control under the Kwantung Army. Incidentally the funds for this spy service will be increased. Under the present plan, which is shortly to be carried out, the Military Intelligence Section in Shanghai is to be made a special organ of the Kwantung Army, operating under Major Shigeto, who is now in Tokyo. Captain Kawamura, who lives at 12 Quinsan Apartments, and who for the past two years has been in charge of the section here, will retain his post under the new arrangement, while Captain B. Takahashi, another officer in the section, is also expected to be retained.

With the increased funds at its disposal the M.I.S. hopes to give better pay to the White Russians now in its service, and to add additional staff members and secret agents. The present staff numbers about eight members.

The intelligence service in Shanghai before the 1932 hostilities was small and loosely organized. Coincident with the beginning of hostilities the intelligence force was increased to three officers and at least 30 Japanese agents and subordinates. After the truce, the force was gradually depleted and last summer Major Shigeto, then in command, left for Tokyo. At present the organization has two officers and from four to eight Japanese subordinates.

Soviets Open Huge Machine Factory

One of the most important parts of the vast industrial structure being built by the Soviet Union, the Stalin-Kramatorsk Machine Building Plant, was officially opened at Kramatorsk, Nov. 18. This plant occupies a fundamental position in Soviet industry, for here are being built the machines for hundreds of other factories producing everything from lace to locomotives. It has 13 departments, occupies 400 acres and employs 15,000 workers and 1377 technicians.

Soviet Copper Output Reaches Highest Mark

The Soviet Russian copper production reached its highest level for this year, a daily production of 139 tons during September, although the estimate for this month has only been fulfilled up to 77 per cent. The third quarter 1934 showed an increase of 16.4 per cent against the second quarter.

Netherlands Indies May Buy Cheap Cotton Goods from Russia

In connection with the Dutch-Japanese negotiations with regard to the Netherlands Indies, a Dutch language paper in Batavia comments:—"Unbleached cotton piecegoods are necessary for the native and it would be impossible to exercise any immediate extensive restriction on this commodity. All imports to date, of this line of goods have been from Japan, but recently the Soviet Union has been buying Netherlands East Indies products in large quantities, and therefore the Netherlands East Indies Government is now planning to import from the Soviet Union low-priced cotton piecegoods in return."

Japanese Cotton Exports Still Maintain Supremacy in Quantity Over Lancashire

Japanese cotton textile exports maintained, during the first eight months of this year, their supremacy over Lancashire shipments, figures released in Tokyo, Nov. 17 revealed. Shipments from Japan during the period totalled 1,711,940,000 square yards, while the British exports amounted to 1,307,168,000 square yards. Last year Japan exceeded British shipments for the first time in history, exporting 2,090,228,000 square yards against Lancashire's 2,031,139,000 square yards.

Kuomintang Urges Democracy in City of Shanghai

The Nantao Headquarters of the Kuomintang has forwarded an official letter to Mayor Wu Teh-chen, of the Shanghai City Government, urging that the self-governing plan of his government be realized in strict accordance with the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The letter has been written at the instance of a recent petition sent to the headquarters by a branch local Kuomintang office in which the reasons for effecting self-government in Greater Shanghai were set forth.

Shanghai Uuilities Furnish Aid for Nanchang Projects

Through the efforts of T. L. Soong, General Manager of the China Development Finance Corporation, draft plans governing the construction of the projected water and electricity plant in Nanchang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi, have been completed by the Shanghai Waterworks Company and the Shanghai Power Company. The scheme has been submitted to the Kiangsi Prouincial Government.

Over Half a Billion Yen Bond Issue Looms in Japan to Meet Anticipated Budget Deficit

The issuance of bonds totalling approximately Yen 632,000,000 to meet the anticipated deficit in the 1935-36 budget, is inevitable, Shinya Uchida, Minister of Railways, told Premier Keisuke Okada at an interview Nov. 15. Mr. Uchida pointed out that Mr. Sadanobu Fujii's plan for decreasing the bond issue and increasing taxes was strongly opposed by the military group and the Seyukai Party. Mr. Uchida, however, assured Premier Okada that he and Takejiro Tokonami, Minister of Communications, did not intend to bring about a Cabinet crisis by opposing Mr. Fujii's plans.

War and Navy Ministers Object to Scaling Down of Budget

A formal demand that the amounts deducted from the budget estimates be restored was delivered to the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo, Nov. 11. The amount involved exceeds Yen 290,000,000. Both the War and the Navy Ministries made such strong representations that observers believe attempts at mediation may prove futile and result in the fall of the Cabinet.

Japanese Stocks Suffer Loss of More Than a Billion Yen

The losses suffered by Japan's stocks in last week's bear raid were put at just over a billion yen in a statement issued by the Tokyo Stock Exchange Nov. 16. The slump in the value of stock followed the Finance Ministry's announcement of the tax on emergency profits to be imposed in the beginning of next fiscal year.

As result of the confusion reigning on the Tokyo Stock Exchange it became necessary for the Exchange to obtain a loan of Yen 50,000,000 from the Japan's Industrial Bank, to protect the traders' margins.

According to the figures published by the Stock Exchange, the value of securities immediately following the Finance Ministry's announcement totalled Yen 35,349,000,000, of which Yen 18,244,000,000 represented stock values and Yen 17,105,000,000 debentures. The value of securities prior to the announcement was estimated at Yen 36,418,000,000.

Flies in Syrup and Rust on Silver in Japanese Dining Cars

Japanese reputation for cleanliness got a bit of a jolt as the result of unannounced inspections of railway dining cars and dining-car kitchens carried out during the past two months by employees of the Railway Minister. The inspections, made since September 7, including 26 dining cars, 22 dining-car kitchens, 47 establishments where box lunches sold at stations are prepared two hotel kitchens, two kitchens aboard ferry boats and four miscellaneous food-supply places for railway travelers. Undesirable conditions found, as listed by the news service, included:

Thirty-seven cases of defective disinfecting facilities; 39 cases of too many flies; 15 cases of too many cockroaches; 25 cases of use of copper pans in violation of a regulation; 17 cases of excessively dirty pantry towels; nine cases of failure to protect containers with fly-proof wire gauze; 10 cases of table knives with green rust on them, and an unstated number of cases in which unfit beverages were being supplied to travelers. These, however, were only the common or garden variety of undesirable cases. Extreme ones, said *Nippon Dempo*, included one case in which flies were found inside bottles of fruit syrups, and another in which a wash basin was being used part of the time for washing and part of the time as a container for mixing food. The authorities also reportedly discovered that cooks and waiters in the railway catering service are paid unusually small wages, and concluded that the pay is one reason for the poor service.

Osaka Exporters Ask that Australian Tariffs Be Scaled Down

The Kwansai district exporters at Osaka, Nov. 16 asked the Government to attempt to scale down the Australian tariff at the forthcoming Japan-Australian trade negotiations. The request was made at a meeting between Government representatives and about 50 businessmen, interested in trade with Australia.

The Government was also requested to avoid the conclusion of a treaty based on a quota system, and to negotiate with Great Britain for the lowering of the existing tariff rate on Japanese cotton goods to ten per cent.

According to reports received from the Antipodes, the Commonweath Government has already commenced preparations for the trade conference with Japan.

Japanese Police Lieutenant Tries to Commit Suicide

Jyuhei Honda, a police lieutenant, is lying in a critical condition in a hospital in Maebashi, after an attempt to commit suicide in his home on the morning of Nov. 18. Lieut. Honda had been ordered to stay at home by superiors after he had caused several changes in the schedule of Emperor Hirohite during the visit in Kirioi last Friday. The Lieutenant assigned to the task of leading on horseback the Imperial procession from Kirioi station to the local primary school and then to the Kirioi Higher Industrial School, mistook his instructions and directed the Imperial car to the Higher Industrial School first, thereby throwing the welcoming program into confusion. Lieut. Honda was immediately relieved of his duties and ordered to his home. He slashed his throat with a dagger later.

Serious Effects of Drought on Japan

Official surveys indicated that 1,500 villages need food relief because of the drought in the north eastern part of Japan. A request will be made to the Diet for construction of 6,000 storage warehouses to handle emergency rice.

77 Already in Jail in Yokohama Scandal and More Arrests Are Expected

The Yokohama city scandal, in which the Vice-Mayor, Mr. Oka, and Messrs. Nagata, Horie and Inabe, respectively chiefs of the Engineering, Waterworks and Electric Bureaus, are involved, besides 73 others who have already been sent to prison now appears to extend to the Engineering section of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office.

An examination of the directors of the Nippon chu-tehkan Kaisha, the Nippon Hodo Kaisha and the Asano Cement Company, all of whom are now in prison, has brought to light the fact that over a dozen high officials of the Engineering Section of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office accepted bribes in connection with the purchase of iron pipes for water-works and other engineering work. In view of the fact that the Nippon Chu-tekkan Kaisha, who are the sole suppliers of iron pipes to almost all waterworks contractors in various cities throughout the country, have already been involved in scandals in Sendai and Hirosaki, it is believed that a country-wide scandal may possibly develop. It appears fairly certain that other men involved at the Kanagawa prefectual office will be arrested shortly.

Heavy Sentence for Graft and Corruption

H. Ogawa, former Minister of Railways, was sentenced Nov. 17, to imprisonment of two years and fined Y.12,900 by the Tokyo Court of Appeal on charges of corruption and graft. N. Amaoka, former President-General of the Board Decorations, and T. Kasuga were also sentenced to two years' imprisonment plus fines of Y.1,250 and Y97,500, respectively, while imprisonment for three months was given to K. Fujita. Messrs. Ogawa Kasuga were acquitted at the original trial at the Tokyo District Court, but the Public Prosecutor's office appealed to the Tokyo Court of Appeal for retrial.

Prince I. Tokugawa Celebrates His 52nd Wedding Anniversary

Prince I. Tokugawa, retired president of the House of Peers and head of the family which for more than three centuries were temporal rulers of Japan in the days of the Shoguns, celebrated his 52nd wedding anniversary, Nov. 15. The Prince is 71 years of age. He was married in 1882 soon after returning from England to Japan. He has visited abroad many times. Commenting on his married life, the Prince recalled he has something of a reputation as a match-maker and has arranged more than 20 marriages himself. That, he intimated, is the best commentary on what he thinks of marriage.

Thousands of Girls in Japan Said Sold into Life of Ill-Fame

Owing to the starvation conditions existing in Northern Japan as a result of a failure of the crops this year, thousands of girls are being sold by their parents to "brokers" for employment in the cities as geisha girls, prostitutes and "waitresses." An investigator reports that in Aomori, the most northerly prefecture, over 7000 girls have been sold into a life of ill-fame. He adds that the parents cannot escape blame for, when a girl is born, the farmers in some districts hold a special celebration because they know the infant will bring in money when she grows up. Owing to the excess supply, the highest price for these girls is, roughly, Yen 200 and they have been sold as low as Yen 10. Three women's organizations in Japan have now started a nationwide campaign to raise funds to carry out plans to assist such girls to find proper employment.

***

Japanese Buy More Second-hand Ships

The While Star Liner *Adriatic*, long in service on the Atlantic, was sold Nov. 17 to a Japanese firm of ship-breakers. The purchase price is reported to be in the proximity of £65,000. Other ships recently bought by the Japanese are: "B" type *Prospector*, from Halifax (Nova Scotia) owners, for £16,000 delivered in Japan; Mexican single-deck steamers *Montezuma Washington* and *Bolivar*, from the Lineas Nacionales de Navigacion de Mejico.

Although the various steamers purchased during the past few years by Japanese were ostensibly for "breaking up," they have frequently been reconditioned and put into service.

Japanese Girls Want to Be Sold Into Shame, Says Report on Famine

Back from the famine-stricken area in the north, Asaharu Akagi, director of the Social Welfare Bureau in the Home Ministry, announced some strange observations he had made while touring the afflicted districts. He reported finding conditions as bad as they have been painted. According to the *Tokyo Asahi* he confirmed previous statements that farmers were eating millet and gruel made of common barnyard grass; he had found that the sale of girls into prostitution by their parents was far from uncommon, but ——

The famine-stricken farmers were so used to millet and grass-gruel that they don't want to eat rice, even though the Government may distribute it free; and

The girls want to be sold into prostitution and their parents don't feel a bit bad about doing it.

"Girls in the Tohoku have been used to the custom for such a long time that they do regard it from a standpoint of morality," the *Asahi* quoted Mr. Akagi as saying in discussing the sale of poor farmers' daughter into brothels. They take it lightly. They are attracted by the gay life and the bright kimono that go with it, apparently not minding the miserable conditions they have to put up with after being sold. When village town and prefectural authorities recently started a movement to stop the custom it caused ill-feeling against the officials. Conditions were such that in some cases the parents and daughters co-operated in avoiding official knowledge of girls being thus sold. The most urgent necessity of the moment is to educate them to recognition that the custom is inhuman."

Mr. Akagi said that a severe shortage of food existed among only a section of the lowest-class farming population in the Tohoku, and he predicted that the food problem there would reach its worst next January or February. The prefectural authorities are already providing food to those suffering the worst. But he had observed a particularly vexing problem.

"The farmers are accustomed to eating millet and barnyard grass, even in years of bumper crops, he explained; and they always dispose of all their rice. As they are not in the habit of eating rice they are asking that millet and barnyard grass be given them. But millet and barnyard grass are produced principally in the Tohoku; the only other place where they could be obtained is in Korea. That would mean importation and the cost would be too great."

Miss Josephine Roche Becomes Asst.-Secretary of Treasury

Miss Josephine Roche was appointed Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Nov. 15. She is a director of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. in Denver, and a personal friend of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Louisiana Declares a Moratorium

The Louisiana State Legislature passed a law Nov. 14, giving debtors a moratorium of two years.

Jury Considers the Insull Case

The jury in the trial of Samuel Insull, his brother Martin Insull, and 15 others commenced its deliberations in Chicago Nov. 22.

Investigation of A.T. &T. Activities Ordered

An investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries, including the Associated Bell Telephone Companies, was ordered by the Federal Communications Commission, in Washington, Nov. 15. Public hearings will start shortly after January 1.

American Telephone-Telegraph Company Reassures Investors

Due to the headlong drop in company stock on the New York Stock Exchange, Walter S. Gifford. President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, issued a statement Nov. 17 reassuring the public that the company had "no skeletons in the closet to expose."

Attorney-General Cummings Will Represent Government in Gold Clause Battle

Attorney-General Cummings will personally conduct the argument for the Government when the Supreme Court considers the test case, next month, involving the constitutionality of the revocation of the gold clause in private obligations by Congressional action. It is estimated that securities exceeding $100,000,000,000 in value will be affected by the decision.

Huge Strike in American Silk Center

Twenty thousand silk and rayon dye workers are on strike at Paterson, New Jersey (the principal silk manufacturing center in the United States) Fifteen thousand others were scheduled to go on strike Nov. 21.

For Fast and Efficient Radio Telegraph Service to all Parts of the World Send

RADIOGRAMS

"Via CGRA-RCA"

RADIO IS THE QUICKEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR ALL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT RATE REDUCTIONS AND INAUGURATED NEW CLASSES OF SERVICE TO MANY COUNTRIES....

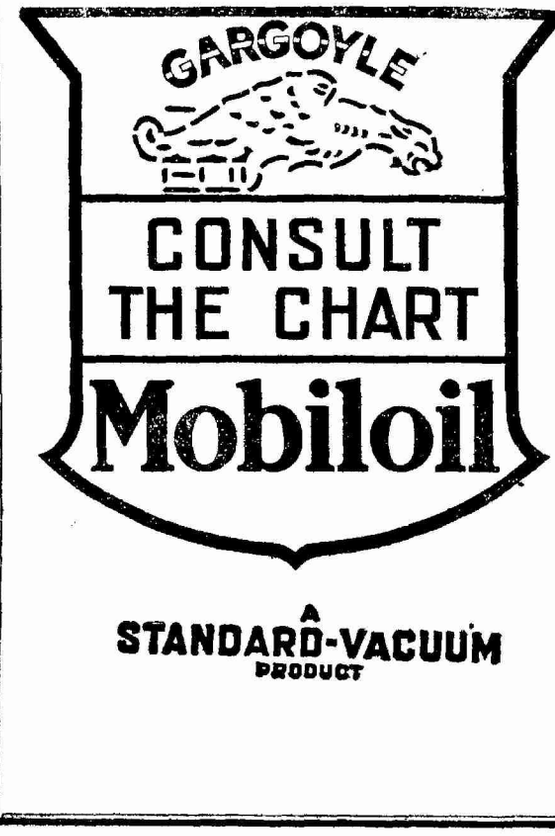
In CHINA file your messages "via CGRA—RCA"

(Chinese Government Radio Administration R.C.A. Communications, Inc.)

R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

(A Radio Corporation of America Subsidiary)

Office of Representative—Sassoon House—Shanghai.



78 Japanese Casualties in 160 Bandit Raids in Manchuria

According to an official announcement, issued in Mukden Nov. 12, 160 engagements were fought against bandits in the South-eastern section of Fengtien province since the beginning of September by the combined forces of the Manchukuo and Japanese troops and policemen. These engagements resulted in 18 Japanese officers and solders being killed and more than 60 wounded.

Japanese War Office Honors Hero of Bandit Raid

Tsunetaro Murakami, hero of the sensational bandit raid on a C. E. R. train last September, has been appointed a sub-lieutenant, in a special order issued by the War Office. The order extolled Mr. Murakami's deeds as worthy of emulation by all soldiers, and stated that he was promoted despite the fact that he was no longer on the active list. Before his retirement from the Army Mr. Murakami was a sergeant-major.

Mr. Murakami was in the party of five Japanese, two Americans and four "Manchurians," which was kidnapped by the bandits in the raid on the train. When pursued by the punitive force, the prisoners were told to remain quiet at the risk of their lives. Mr. Murakami shouted for help when he heard the soldiers, and was shot in the face by the bandit.

Japanese Personnel in Manchuria to Be Strengthened

According to a recent *Dempo Tsushin* telegram from Changchun a wholesale replacement of Japanese civilian officials in the service of the Manchukuo Government is contemplated.

Mr. Odate, Director of the Legislative Bureau of Manchukuo, who is described as the originator of the plan, has been conferring with the authorities of the Manchukuo Government as to how to put his plan into execution.

Under the scheme this official has in view, all high Japanese civilian official now serving with the Manchukuo Government to be supplanted by Japanese Ministerial status and the services of men of bigger calibre are secured as advisers to the Manchukuo Government.

In Mr. Odate's opinion, "for the vigorous pursuit of Japan's unshakable policy in Manchukuo for the effectual guidance and development of that country a drastic change in the personnel is necessary." It is futher stated that his eyes are fixed upon Mr. Yuasa, the present Minister of the Imperial Household, as the right man to fill an important position in the Manchukuo Government for the purpose. The names of Admiral Saito, General Ugaki and Count Kiyoura are also mentioned as desirable advisers to the Manchukuo Government,

Change of the Japanese Ambassador in Manchukuo, who will concurrently be the commander of the Kwantung Army and the Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, will be made sometime in early December following the conclusion of the coming extraordinary Diet session. General Takashi Hishikari, present envoy, will be appointed a member of the Supreme War Council and General Jiro Minami, former War Minister, will take the Hsinking post as the successor to General Hishikari.

Huge Japanese Migration to Manchuria Is Planned

The Manchukuo Government is planning to organize an immigration company to encourage 200,000 Japanese to settle in more than 2,500,000 acres in Kirin Province during the next ten years, the Changchun correspondent of the *Tokyo Asahi* reported Nov. 16. Japanese agricultural and other experts have already completed a survey of the possibilities in the area.

Changchun Lodges Protest with Soviets Against Invasion

Frequent illegal invasion in the Manchukuo territory by Soviet troops was the subject of a protest by the Manchukuo Government to the Soviet Consul-General in Changchun Nov. 15. The Manchukuo Government alleged that Soviet soldiers had crossed the border near Kaoan village early in November and had built a fort there with wire entanglements and other warlike equipment. On November 4, it is alleged, several "Red" soldiers crossed the border and fired at Manchukuo people who were fishing at a point four kilometres northeast of Tungning. It was further claimed that the Soviet troops disturbed the Japanese troops who were pursuing bandits near Mishan on October 17.

Japanese Contest French Right to Hold Maneuvers in Manchukuo Territory

The Tokyo Foreign Office stated Nov. 16 that nothing had been received regarding reports of a minor clash between Japanese and French troops in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan. Reports indicate that the French intended to conduct practice manoeuvers in Manchukuo territory. The incident was similar to the controversy last summer between British and Japanese. The present dispute seems to be confined to military circles.

Manchukuo Increases Import Duty on Automobiles

The raising of the advalorem duty on automobiles from 15 to 30 per cent, and the lowering of the duty on automobile parts from 30 to ten per cent in the new tariff schedule published last week is a step to afford protection to the Manchuria Motorcar Manufacturing Company in Mukden. The company is the only Manchurian automobile concern, and its plant is reported to be busily engaged in the assembly and construction of cars, mostly with imported parts and accessories. It is expected that the foreign concerns, in Manchuria hit by the raised duties on assembled cars, will turn to an increasing degree to the importation of parts and accessories.

Manchuria Petroleum Company Signs Contract for Acids

The Manchuria Petroleum Company, which has been the subject of international controversy during the last few weeks, has signed a contract with the Manchuria Chemical Industry Company for the annual delivery of 3,000 tons of sulphric acid. The acid will be used for refining crude oil.

Manchuria Power Concern to Begin Operations December 1

The Manchuria Electric Light Company, a huge Japanese-Manchurian joint concern capitalized at Yen 90,000,000, will commence operations on December 1.

The Company has been formed as result of the merger of nine large power concerns, the South Manchuria Electric Company, the Antung Electric Industry Company, the Mukden Electric Company, the Hsinking Electric Company, the Kirin Electric Company, the Harbin Electric Enterprise Company, the North Manchuria Electric Company, the Tsitsihar Electric Company and the Yingkow Waterworks and Electric Company.

Manchurian Gold Mining Company Has Monopoly

Large quantities of gold are being mined in the Heiho, Chiamussu, Chilalin and Hunchun districts in North Manchuria by the Manchuria Gold Mining Company, a subsidiary of the S.M.R., since its establishment last summer, *Rengo* states. The Company which has a monopoly on gold mining in North Manchuria, has two mines in these districts under its direct management in addition to ten mines which are operated by sub-contractors.

Embargo on Copper Coins Into Demilitarized Zone

For the purpose of checking the influx of Manchukuo notes and coppers into the demilitarized zone from Manchuria, the Customs authorities have proclaimed an embargo. A proclamation to his effect was posted by the various branch customs stations at the various Great Wall passes Nov. 14. The proclamation was issued in the name of Chang Yung-nien, Deputy Customs Commissioner.

***

Moscow Stirred by Threatened Invasion of Chahar

A violent campaign was launched Nov. 15 by the Soviet press, in Moscow, denouncing Japan's plans for the invasion of Chahar Province in the near future. In a report published by *Pravda* from its Shanghai correspondent, the organ of the Communist Party writes that "the Japanese map of Manchuria includes Chahar among the Manchurian provinces." The paper added that, at the end of September, a detachment of Japanese artillery was sent from Linsy to Dolonor and that hundreds of truckloads of supplies and munitions were directed toward northern Chahar. *Izvestia* announced that the curtain will shortly rise on a new act of the Sino-Japanese drama. This opinion is also shared by the *Krasnaia Zvezda*, organ of the Soviet military quarters. Commenting on the latest developments and a recent press interview granted by A. Ariyoshi, Japan's Minister to China, the paper draws the conclusion that Japan intends incorporating Chahar in Manchurian territory under the Manchukuo government, after getting a strong economic and strategical hold on the region of Dolonor. *Krasnaia Zvezda* added that the subject was discussed by the Japanese in the course of several conferences held with the participation of Manchukuo officers at Chengteh, capital of Jehol Province, and at Dolonor.

***

No British Loans for Manchukuo, Says British Foreign Office

A categorical denial that Britain is contemplating loans to Japan for Manchukuo was given to Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister in London, Nov. 14. Mr. Quo made inquiries regarding a number of the reports which have been given wide circulation the past few days. It was understood that the Chinese diplomat particularly sought enlightenment with regard to reports that Japan was aiming at British recognition of her special interests in China and her special position in the Pacific. In return for such recognition, the rumors said that Japan promises not to encroach upon British interests in China and the Pacific. An authoritative British source explained that some of these reports may have originated in the fact that, on the verge of commencing the naval talks, Japan communicated to Great Britain a desire to maintain the friendliest Anglo-Japanese relations, whereupon Britain requested Tokyo to elucidate.

Shantung Coal Is Mined at Heavy Cost

A recent survey says the average cost of production of Shantung coal is much higher than that of Fushun and Kailan, which is a little more than $1 per ton. The reasons for this high cost are many. In the first place, most of the collieries in Shantung—excluding Chung Hsing, Lu Ta, and a few others—use primitive methods of working, and the shafts are frequently in danger of being inundated, and once were flooded. Operations have to be suspended. For instance, most shafts in the Poshan district were inundated in 1932, and work was stopped for a long time. Secondly, workers are so poorly paid that strikes are frequent, and these stoppages bring much loss to the concern affected. Thirdly, many collieries have to employ a number of guards to protect the mine from attack by bandits. Taking Chung Hsing as an example, the expense amounts to $140,000 annually. Further, transportation facilities are so inadequate that freight is unusually high and finally Chinese collieries are subject to a national tax of 2% of their output; the Ministry of Finance exacts 5%. All these factors help to increase the cost of production.

Still Heavier Duties on Foreign Paper Are Proposed

The Ministry of Industry is considering the proposal of making a formal petition to the Executive Yuan suggesting that the present import duty on paper should be increased. In view of the extremely large amount of paper China has to import every year from foreign countries, the Ministry has formulated plans for the opening of a paper factory. The main obstacle to the project is the fact that the native factory, when completed, cannot produce paper cheap enough to compete with imported paper.

More Silk Filatures Close Down in Kwangtung

Further indication of the depression in rural district in Kwangtung has been provided by the closing of ten more silk filatures in Nankai. These silk factories provided work for thousands of men and women and their closing will further increase unemployment and make general economic conditions worse.

The closing of the last ten of the 25 silk filatures in Nankai extinguished the last vestige of large scale silk-making in that particular area. Over 3,000 women formerly employed in the filatures are now idle.

Conditions in Shunteh, another principal silk-producing district are reported to be going from bad to worse owing to the continued decline of the silk industry and trade. In 1925, there were nearly 350 silk filatures in the district, but now only 11 are in existence.

The filatures are reported to have sustained a loss of $18,000,000 during the last few years. In good times, mulberry leaves were sold at nearly $10 per picul, but at present the price is 45 cents. Farmers in the districts have lost more than $30,000,000 during the last few years through the decline in the price of mulberry leaves. It is estimated that in the Shunteh district alone over 200,000 women workers have been thrown out of employment as a result of the closing of the silk filatures.

***

New Section of Nanking-Wuhu Railway Is Opened

A ceremony opening to traffic the section betweeen Hsuanchang to Sunchiafu of the Wuhu-Nanking Railway was held at Wuhu Nov. 14. Chang Ching-kiang, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Kiangnan Company, officiated at the ceremony, following which an inspection tour along the newly-constructed railway was made. Train service along the Nanking-Wuhu Railway, the construction of which by the commenced early last year, was operated beginning from Wuhu as far as Hsuanchow. The section from Hsuanchow to Sunchiafu was recently completed, while the completion of the section from Hsuanchow to Nanking is expected by March of next year when the entire line will be opened to traffic.

***

Dr. Kuangson Young Completes Inspection Tour in Central China

Dr. Kuangson Young, the new Inspector-General of Foreign Affairs for the Five Central China Provinces, returned to Hankow, last week by train from an inspection trip to Changsha. Dr. Young called on General Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan province and other leading officials of the Provincial government. He also met the British and Japanese Consuls at Changsha. In honor of their visit, General Ho entertained Ambassador Liu Wen-tao and Dr. Young at luncheon at the Hunan Provincial Government Hostel with many leading provincial officials present. Ambassador Liu later proceeded from Changsha to Nanchang where he saw General Chiang Kai-shek.

I.D. EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL
五洲乳白魚肝油

Excellent quality
Reasonable price
Invaluable as a tonic for all ages.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
231 FOOCHOW ROAD, SHANGHAI
AND BRANCHES

Best as a Cereal
Best for Cooking

It's so convenient to keep a packet of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN in the pantry. Serve it as a cereal. Use it also as a healthful ingredient in your cooking. For biscuits, cakes, omelettes, etc.

ALL-BRAN brings your family the "bulk" that is so helpful in correcting common constipation.

Two tablespoonfuls daily are usually sufficient. In severe cases, with each meal. How much better than risking patent medicines!

Laboratory tests show Kellogg's ALL-BRAN supplies "bulk" and vitamin B to aid regular habits. This "bulk" is similar to that in leafy vegetables. ALL-BRAN is also rich in iron for the blood.

Special processes of cooking and flavouring make Kellogg's ALL-BRAN finer, softer and more palatable.

And because it is *all bran*—with only flavouring added—it brings you more "bulk" than part-bran products.

Looking for the name Kellogg's on every packet. Sold by all grocers, in the red-and-green packet.

CONNELL BROS. Co. LTD.
P. O. Box 342, SHANGHAI

Kellogg's
ALL-BRAN
the gentle, natural way to relieve
CONSTIPATION
642

China Is to Produce Her Own Artificial Silk

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲方)

THE officials now serving in the Ministry of Industries must be praised for their conscientious efforts in doing something good for China's industries. Instead of confining their attention to empty talks and paper designs, as their predecessors did, they have laid down a modest industrial program for establishment of four major factories, which will make alcohol, newsprint, machinery and artificial silk respectively. It is understood that all these four factories will be in the nature of semi-government enterprises, with capital subscribed both by the government and by private individuals. Machinery for the new alcohol plant in Pootung has already been installed, and its operation is expected to start this month. Machinery for the newsprint factory has been ordered from Germany, and its operation will begin in the early part of next year. Both the machinery plant and the artificial silk factory are now in the course of organization, and negotiations for their establishment are in progress. It is expected that by the end of next year, all these four factories will be able to turn out their respective products to meet a part of domestic demands, if the promoters of this program can proceed on with their plans without let or hindrance.

It is to be noted that the establishment of these four factories will enable China to get some of those products which she has hitherto had to rely upon from foreign countries. So far China has not yet had a modern alcohol plant, which can produce alcohol of high quality for industrial use. Neither has China had a large paper mill to manufacture newsprint for domestic consumption. As to the machinery plant and the artificial silk factory, their need has been long felt, inasmuch as at present China has to import machinery of every description and artificial silk from foreign countries. While all these four products are of equal importance to China, the production of artificial silk, because of its conflicting interest with our real silk industry, is of special interest.

It sounds rather paradoxical that in a country which has the fame of producing beautiful real silk, the government should take the initiative in promoting the organization of an artificial silk factory. To the silk producers themselves, this government initiative can not, of course, be looked upon with favor, because the production of synthetic silk in China will further increase its use as a substitute for real silk, with the inevitable result of cutting down the domestic consumption of real silk. While we do not say that real silk can be totally supplanted by synthetic silk, that the latter can be used in many cases as a substitute for the former can not be gainsaid. Its cheapness in price coupled with its rapid improvement in quality in recent years has enabled it to gain a commanding position in the present textile world.

Rayon Makes Great Inroads Against Real Silk

Because of its cheap price, rayon or synthetic silk has made great inroads against real silk in these years of business depression. While the production and consumption of real silk have been very much curtailed in all the silk-producing countries, those of rayon have increased with rapid strides. Take the United States, the world's biggest consumer of raw silk, for instance. Her imports of raw silk were 547,195,000 pounds in 1932, 503,376,000 in 1933, and only 164,449,000 in the first five months of 1934. On the other hand, world production of rayon reached a peak in the first quarter of 1934, with an estimated output of 188,716,000 pounds, compared with 165,910,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1933. The U. S. production for the quarter was 55,000,000 pounds against 50,600,000 in the same quarter last year; Japanese, 28,710,000 against 24,200,000; Italian, 24,700,000 against 24,434,000; British, 24,180,000 against 21,020,000; and German, 20,240,000 against 17,050,000. Thus all the rayon-producing countries have increased their respective productions in the first quarter of 1934 as compared with the same period of last year.

It will be of interest to compare the prices between raw silk and rayon. When rayon first became of pronounced commercial importance in 1919, the rayon price was U.S.$4.77 per pound, and that of raw silk, U.S.$9.64. Six years later, in 1925, the average rayon price was U.S.$2.00, and that of raw silk U.S.$6.57. In 1930, rayon was sold on the average at U.S.$1.07 and raw silk at U.S.$3.56. Then came the world business depression, with utter demoralization in all commodity prices. In 1931, the average rayon price was U.S.$0.75, that of silk U.S.$2.49; in 1932, prices were U.S.$0.65 against U.S.$1.59; and finally in 1933, U.S.$0.61 against U.S.$1.63. Thus in all times, the price of artificial silk has amounted to only one-third of that of real silk.

As a result of the ascendancy of rayon in the textile world, our silk trade has been declining consistently year after year. According to information obtained from the International Trade Bureau, the total value of the silk exports for the past nine months from January to September is only slightly over $11,840,000 as compared with $27,470,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease of silk exports to the United States is the most significant factor in the general decline of our silk trade. The value of the total white silk sold to America in the past nine months amounts to approximately $2,000,000, which is less than one-fifth of the value for the corresponding period last year.

While our silk producers have had the difficulty in marketing their products to foreign countries, they, to their great distress, have found that domestic consumption of real silk has also very much dwindled. Our silk weavers who have hitherto used real silk exclusively for manufacturing beautiful fabrics have been compelled to use synthetic silk as a means of cheapening their products so as to bring their prices within the reach of the depressed purchasing power of our consumers. Therefore we have to import a large quantity of artificial silk every year to meet our demands, as shown by the following figures.

	QUANTITY	VALUE
1931	13.1 million catties	$29,047,798
1932	10.4 million catties	$21,037,802
1932	6.9 million catties	$12,227,391

From the above, our consumption of artificial silk seems to be decreasing; but it must be pointed out that the above figures released from the Customs authorities do not tell the whole story. Since the Government, at the request of silk producers, raised import duties on rayon in August 1932 from G.U. 0.58 to G.U. 0.73 per catty, the unscrupulous rayon merchants have devised various mean to get round the high tarriff wall through smuggling. During a recent week, the Customs authorities have discovered as much as 28,000 pounds of smuggled rayon. In spite of the frequent seizures by the Customs authorities and the heavy penalties imposed upon the owner of smuggled cargoes, the smugglers have been as active as ever. It is an open secret that a large percentage of our rayon imports has come to this port through illegal channels. Thus, taking all in all, we are safe to say in saying our consumption of rayon has been actually on the increase instead of on the decrease as the Customs figures indicate.

Silk Weavers Oppose Increased Rayon Duties

The increase in the import duties on rayon drew much fire from our silk weavers, who have since demanded that either the import duties should be lowered or the government should establish an artificial silk factory to supply our needs. From the standpoint of silk weavers, they have their own case to defend. In order to cater to the taste of the buying public and bring the prices of their products within the reach of all, they have to use rayon as a substitute of real silk. Any increase in the import duties on rayon would put them in a disadvantageous position to compete with the imported cheap artificial silk goods. Hence they have urged the government to lower the import duties on rayon.

For years the war between real silk and rayon has been on: The silk producers for obvious reasons, have urged the government to ban the importation of syntheic silk, while the weavers with their interests at stake have opposed the high import duties on rayon. It is, of course, our devout wish that we should do everything possible to uphold our own silk industry, but at the same time we should not be so prejudiced as to forget that rayon, textile marvel of the Twentieth Century, has already become an indispensable fabric in the present textile world. It is idle that we should continuously be oblivious of the reality of this situation and permit our prejudice to overrule our reason. The sooner we recognize this fact, the better it will be for our national interests. While we can debar rayon from our textile use, we have no alternative but to open up our own artificial silk factory to manufacture our own needs.

That our consumption of artificial silk will be constantly on the increase is a matter of certainty. Therefore it is well for the Ministry of Industries to take the initiative in promoting the organization of an artificial silk factory at the present time. The organization of such a factory is not feasible, as it requires a big capital expenditure. It is a move of wisdom that the Ministry, in launching the present industrial program, has enlisted support of private individuals. The success of the present program, we hope, will be followed by a more elaborate program, so that various major industries can be introduced into China to make her an industrialized country.

Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1934.

America Tightens Up Regulations Against Japanese in Guam

The *Osaka Mainichi* of Nov. 14 made a feature of the news that the United States is reported to be closing the doors to Japanese nationals in Guam island more tightly than ever before. In view of the imminent abrogation of the Washington treaty, which will release the signatories from Pacification restrictions, Guam will assume greater military importance, and the reported attitude of the American authorities is keenly watched in many quarters in Japan.

There are at present in Guam some 280 Japanese nationals, 31 of whom are married. Only two out of the 31 married Japanese have Japanese wives, the rest having married women of the island. For this reason the majority of the Japanese offspring on the islands are of mixed blood. Most of the children born on the island have received American education and training, being quite at home in English and the native language, but practically ignorant of Japanese. Some of the veteran Japanese settlers, fearing that Japanese blood might disappear from the island ere long, have time and again been petitioning the Japanese government to send added settlers.

Guam is situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana archipelago. It was ceded to the United States by Spain in December, 1898, following the termination of the Spanish-American war. It is 32 miles long and from 4 to 10 miles wide, having an area of 206 square miles. The total population is 19,800 according to the census taken in 1933.

Though comparatively small, its importance as a naval station and a cable relay station has always been recognized by the United States. The administration of the island is vested in the governor, a naval officer, appointed by the president of the United States.

The *Mainichi* lists the three following points as showing how the American authorities are following the policy of excluding Japanese:

1.—The insular authorities do not allow the entry of any new Japanese nationals on the pretext of protecting the islanders. If they are admitted at all, they are not allowed to stay more than three months.

2.—Foreign vessels cannot enter the island without the permision of the United States navy. From July, 1932, to June, 1933, only four Japanese vessels were admitted into Apra harbor. The Shimizu Shoten, engaged in trading with the island, has had permission to send its sailing vessel to Apra for fixed periods of from three to six months, since July, 1933. The firm used to receive unlimited permission.

3.—A special law enacted in 1933 prohibits aliens from owning, selling, transferring, or inheriting land on the island. At present, there are some 50 land disputes involving foreigners, in which 11 Japanese are involved.

A Subscriber Who Does Not Trust the Rothschilds

Editor, *China Weekly Review*:—

I find valuable material in your columns which I do not find elsewhere.

I accept the statements of "XX" and "Arthurian" that all modern wars are at bottom a fight between the Rothschild Jews and the Bleichroder-Mendelsohn Group. Japan I take to be the spear-head of the former, and the Soviets the spear-head of the latter. I have never seen that the Rothschilds fight Christianity, but the Soviets—*i.e.* Kuhn, Leob and Co.—slaughter Christians and are doing their best to overthrow America. Hence I have been more inclined to feel friendly towards the Japanese. On the other hand, the Rothschilds have always fought on both sides, and the late Gen. Cherep-Spiridovitch, who knew all there was to be known about the Jews, charged that the Rothschilds are the enemies of the human race and boss both sides of the show.

Hence I do not know whether to fight Japan or not. If it had not been for Japan, I think we Christians would have been either killed or run out. But I cannot fully trust the Rothschilds.

Yencheng, Ku., Nov. 15. A SUBSCRIBER.

Yellow River Rising Again

A further rise of the Yellow River is endangering the dykes in Chanyuan, according to an urgent despatch received by the Chihli Provincial Government in Tientsin Nov. 18, from the District Government of Changyuan, in southern Chihli. The Provincial authorities are urged to remit a sum of $100,000 toward the flood-prevention work in the district. The provincial Department of Reconstruction has instructed the District Government to take adequate precautions.

International Savings Society

A FRENCH PUBLIC SAVINGS COMPANY

Registered at the French Consulate General at Shanghai in conformity with the decrees of 19th February, 1925 and 17th January, 1927.

Capital .....Tls. 1,000,000 / Frs. 8,000,000	$ 2,797,202.80
General Reserves.....	$ 1,274,289.59
Property Sinking Fund	$ 384,608.87
Mathematical Reserve.....	$65,123,536.74

HEAD OFFICE:
7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII
SHANGHAI

WHAT a happy moment when the man arrives to instal the telephone!

Telephone Service is Constant—Convenient—Inexpensive—in fact Invaluable.

SHANGHAI T. & T. TELEPHONE SYSTEM BY COMPANY

Any of our employees will be pleased to take your order or Consult the Business Office Now:—

TELEPHONE 94090

No. 175

70-495

A Japanese Proposal to Buy the Russian Far East*

AFTER having successfully closed the purchase of the Soviet rights and interests on the Chinese Eastern Railway, "Manchukuo" should propose to the Soviet Government the purchase of the Russian Far East, comprising the Maritime Province, Amur Province and Northern Sakhalin, which territories should be bought by "Manchukuo" in conjunction with Japan. The sale price should be fixed at ten times that of the Chinese Eastern Railway, namely, Yen 1,400,000,000 (in paper currency, of course), 20 per cent whereof, that is, Yen 280,000,000, to be paid at once, the balance being payable in kind within a period of ten years.

Such is the proposition made in the November issue of the *Kaizu*, an important monthly published in Tokyo, by Onosuke Akiyama, a pseudonym, shielding an important Japanese military leader.

The article opens with a statement concerning the inadequacy of the natural resources of Japan, in view of which she is impelled to seek outlets for her surplus population as well as permanent markets for her goods. Her craving for colonies or semi-colonial territories may, we are told, be peacefully and painlessly satisfied by the purchase of Russian Far Eastern territory comprising the Maritime Province, Amur Province and the Northern section of Sakhalin. "Mr. Akiyama" believes that the successful termination of this important deal, whereby Japan and "Manchukuo" would acquire a vast territory with unlimited resources, would eliminate any possibility of friction between the Soviets and Japan, thus "putting the peace and prosperity of Asia on a solid foundation."

For self-preservation, Japan must be sole possessor of the Sea of Japan, we are told. However, as a matter of fact, the Soviet Union owns one-fourth of the shore line of this sea, where it has an important port and fortress, Vladivostok. Besides, the Soviets may at any time build more military bases at any point within their domain. Vladivostok is not only an important fortress; it has become, within a short span of only two years, an important air base, menacing the very centres of Japan and "Manchukuo."

In case of war, which, by the way, is abhorred by "Mr. Akiyama", he being a true pacificist, the Soviet 'planes could invade Japan and convert her life centres into smouldering masses with ease. The menace of Vladivostok, as the base of war 'planes, is greater for "Manchukuo" than for Japan. Such great Manchurian cities as Changchun, Mukden, and Harbin, are within but a few hours' flight from Vladivostok and Possiet Bay; the Soviet air bombers could easily bomb these centres and return to their bases. One need not be a military man, "Mr. Akiyama" says, to assert that on the very day of the declaration of war the Soviet airplanes will raid these cities and drop incendiary bombs, paralyzing the rear of the Japanese-"Manchukuo" armies.

In case of the buying up of the Russian Far East, this menace would automatically disappear. Then, Vladivostok would fall into the hands of "Manchukuo"; the Soviet land, naval, and air forces would be shifted farther north into the interior.

The conversion of Vladivostok into a stronghold, and, especially, the maintaining of the army of 200,000 men in the Russian Far East, as the Soviets do now, is not in keeping with the principle underlying the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the preservation of peace in the Far East. One may ask in this connection, What is the use of buying Soviet interests on this railway so long as the Soviets persist in keeping a huge army and air force within striking distance of its peaceful neighbors? So long as the Soviets maintain a huge force in the Far East, the menace to peace is not removed; on the contrary it tends to swell, as time passes. Therefore, if the Soviets really do crave peace and happiness for mankind, they should go a step further and renounce their rights to the Russian Far East altogether, retreating further west and north, say, up to the Yablonoi Mountains, which is the natural frontier between Russia and "Manchukuo."

At this point, "Mr. Akiyama" turns to the discussion of the "crisis" awaiting Japan in 1935-1936. He states that, although for successful passing through this crisis certain influential cricles in Japan advocate the revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he believes that under present conditions the restoration of this alliance to be well-nigh impossible. He says that the present struggle for markets in India, the South Seas, Africa, and elsewhere, between Japan and Great Britain, is so deeprooted as to preclude any possibility of reviving the former Anglo-Japanese friendship.

It would seem to him that economic differences between Japan and the U.S.S.R. are, on the contrary, not so deep-rooted and wide as they are between Japan and Great Britain. The frontier disputes between "Manchukuo" and the Soviets, the fishery and a few other problems awaiting settlement between the Soviets and Japan, are not insoluable; they are, in fact, quite simple, and as such cannot be the cause of serious controversies between the parties concerned. Therefore, there is nothing strange or impossible if the Soviets, in the interest of perpetual peace in the Orient, voluntarily and of their own free will decide to withdraw from the Far East entirely, selling their outlying territories to "Manchukuo" and Japan. When this deal is successfully closed, there will remain no question which would hamper the friendly relations of the three Powers. This single operation would remove, for centuries to come, all cause of friction amongst the Soviets, Japan, and "Manchukuo."

"Mr. Akiyama" is afraid that the Soviet armament in the Far East is not the only menace to the peace. He sees a no less menace in the rapid development of Eastern Siberia under the second Five Year Plan, pointing out that the plan stipulates for the bringing of no less than 1,200,000 colonists from European Russia, and settling them in the Far East permanently. He fears that by the successful achievement of this plan, of which he is very sure, the Russian Far East and Siberia generally will be converted into a base of revolutionary activities in the Orient. So long as Siberia represented a vast expanse devoid of any population, with its resources deeply buried in the ground, the situation could be viewed with equanimity. At present, under forced industrialization, Eastern Siberia is rapidly becoming a menace to the peace and tranquility of Asia. The only way out of this situation seems to be the sale by the Soviets of their Far Eastern territories to Japan and "Manchukuo," which countries would, in the interests of peace, gladly raise the necessary funds and acquire these new possessions.

On this, the article ends. All comment in this connection seems to be superfluous. Yet, there are a number of professedly patriotic Russian leaders in Harbin who openly ally themselves with the Japanese and seem, judging by their words and deeds, to be ready to take any part, allotted to them by the Japanese warlords, in the dismemberment of Russia. Having "swallowed up" Manchuria and Jehol, Japan would like to have a bite at Siberia, in which the Russian "patriots," like Generals Verjbitsky, Kosmin, Rodzaevsky Golovatcheff, Shilov, and so on, seem to be ready to assist. Verily it is said that appetite comes with eating.

*This article is contributed to the *Peiping Chronicle* by its Harbin correspondent.

Women's Fashions and Politics

The following notes on the Feminist Movement in China are translated from "Le Journal de Shanghai"—written by "a Chinese," who conducts a daily column in said journal.

The Chinese feminist associations, probably encouraged by the success of the steps they took for the revision of Art. 229 (revised) of the Penal Code, have now planned the formation of a vast common front with a view not only to securing a declaration providing for equality for the sexes, but also protection for the feeble sex. They had a reunion in the Yi Yu She restaurant in Hankow Road to hear the report of the delegates that they had sent to Nanking to present their protests demanding for the male adulterer a punishment equal to that provided in Art. 229 for the woman found guilty of the same offense. After a a vote of congratulation to the delegates who had so well fulfilled their mission, the assembled women took up the discussion of another revised article of the code fixing at 14 years, instead of 16, the age at which an accusation for seduction can be brought against a man who has made himself culpable of such an offense. It was decided that feminist organizations in harmony with similar organizations in the capital, should send delegates to Hangchow, to Soochow and other cities in the country in order to arouse all Chinese women to rise up against such oppression.

What is this feminist agitation going to lead to? No doubt the Central Political Council will hasten, as it did in the case of the petition for male and female adulterers, to transmit the new demand of the women's associations to the Executive Yuan with favorable recommendation. We do not foresee in the matter of seduction any trouble in the home except that parents should watch the conduct of their children.

Our Chinese women, so prompt and so avid to rebel against what they call the oppression of the male, seem quite ready to accept the official restrictions recently promulgated concerning their clothes, their coiffure and other feminine matters. Recently the Peiping Muncipality issued a regulation fixing the length and the height of the slit in women's clothes, the height of collars and the length of sleeves. A recent Nanking dispatch brought the news that the Nanking Police and the Bureau of Social Affairs have forbidden the permanent wave in hair and the tinting of finger-nails among the women employees of the government and students in the secondary and high schools.

We don't criticize the restictions invoked against feminine fashions, but we cannot see in what respect waved hair and tinted nails can stop social progress. Who knows but after they have had their way in the matter of adultery and seduction the women's associations may not demand from the C. P. C. that our young men, who at the present dress in standard clothes, should also be subject to the same restrictions as to the length of their trousers or their coats, as has been the case with the slits and sleeves of women's gowns? It has been remarked that it is not probable that there will be an agitation against the restrictions on women's fashions. The women's associations consider same as a mere bagatelle, for, as has been remarked also, the women only try to make themselves pretty in order to give pleasure to the men. There is no reason to fear, therefore, that the interior peace will be disturbed.

Who's Who in China

Paul R. Sung, public welfare worker; born at Anking, Anhwei, 1891; studied in the University of Nanking, 1910-16, and the University of Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. 1927-28; physical director, National Teacher's College, National Commercial College and Chung Hwa University, Wuchang, Hupeh; general secretary, Y.M.C.A. Wuchang, 1917-27; promoter of modern athletics and competitive games in Central China; honorary secretary, China Amatuer Athletic Federation 1924-33; China's first delegate to the IX World's Olympics Games at Amsterdam, Holland in 1928: author of the World's Olympics in Chinese, published by the Commercial Press 1930; appointed general secretary of the Hankow Y.M.C.A. upon his return from Europe in 1929; one of the original promoters of the Cosmopolitan Club of Wuhan, and served as the honorary secretary for the said club; chartered member of the Rotary Club of Hankow; member on the China Committee of the International Institute for Educational Cinematograph of the League of Nations; member of the Hankow Municipal Board of Councillors; chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chung Shan Park, Hankow; and Camp Director of the Yangtse Valley Camp; address: Y. M. C. A., Hankow.

宋如海
Paul R. Sung (Sung Ju-hai)

宋如海，安徽安慶人，生于西歷一八九一年，一九一〇年肄業南京金陵大學文科，一九二七年留學美國芝加哥大學研究院，歷任武昌國立高等師範，國立商科大學，私立中華大學等校體育指導，武昌青年會總幹事，「華中區」湘，鄂，贛，皖，體育事業均賴其悉力提倡，並任中國體育協進會名譽幹事，一九二八年被派爲代表中國出席第九屆世界運動會代表，（此屆運動會在荷蘭國舉行）曾著「世界運動叢錄」一書，一九三十年由上海商務印書館出版，一九二九年由歐洲返國後，被任爲漢口青年會總幹事，並在漢聯合中外人士發起組織武漢國際友誼社，被選爲該社名譽書記，發起漢口國際扶輪社，國際聯盟會電影教育中國委員，漢口市政府參議會參議，漢口中山公園董事長，漢口慈幼院院長，長江流域少年營營長。

Peiping Temples to Be Under Municipal Supervision

In accordance with instructions from the Executive Yuan in Nanking, the Peiping Municipal Government has started to take over various temples which have hitherto been under the management of men appointed directly by the National Government. The Zoological Garden outside Hsichihmen, known as the Natural History Museum since 1928, will also be taken over by the Municipal Government.

Sino-Italian Cultural Association Is Being Planned

Preparations are being made by cultural circles in Nanking for the establishment of a Sino-Italian Cultural Asssociation to promote educational and cultural relations between the two countries. It is learnt that over 30 educational and cultural leaders including Hsu Pei-hung, well-known Chinese artist, are sponsoring the Association.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1399.

The public is hereby notified that the interport duty on postal parcels will cease to be levied as from the 16th November, 1934.

In all other respects the existing Customs procedure governing such parcels will remain unchanged for the present.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 14th November, 1934.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1401

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions all kinds of native mats and matting will be exempted from the payment of interport duty on shipment coastwise as from the 11th November, 1934.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 17th November, 1934.

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$12.00 per year

First Mother - Then Daughter.

Rheumatism and Sciatica Cured In Australia By
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Whilst sciatica is an affection of the nerves—neuralgia of the sciatic nerve it is sometimes called—and rheumatism is attributed by most medical authorities to poisonous acid in the blood, numbers of irrefutable cures of both maladies by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been reported from various parts of the world and are on record.

One of the most recent of these testimonies is from Australia, in a letter written by Mrs. P. Robinson, of 175 Arthur Street, Fairfield Park, Melbourne. Mrs. Robinson states:—

"I was terribly run-down and my nerves were in a shocking condition. Then I developed sciatica and recently had a very severe attack which decided my taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am very pleased to say that after a short course of these famous pills I obtained wonderful results and have never felt so well. I always remember what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for my mother, who had rheumatism so badly that she couldn't get out of bed. A friend recommended these pills and she was completely cured."

All chemists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you suffer from any form of ill-health due to poor blood or disordered nerves they will do you good.

70-497

Men and Events

Chang Ting-o, newly-appointed Mayor of Tientsin, was formally sworn into office Nov. 16.

General Liu Wen-tao, Ambassador-designate to Italy, called on General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang end of last week.

St. Francis Xavier's College, Shanghai, will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee the end of this month and the beginning of next month.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart has issued invitations to the Princeton Alumni in Peiping for a Thanksgiving dinner on the night of November 29.

Under the auspices of the Societe Astronomique de China, a special committee for the study of the next eclipse of the sun has been organized in Nanking.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Minister, accompanied by Lady Theodosia Cadogan, is making a tour of South China. He was due to arrive at Canton Nov. 23.

Mrs. Grace Simons Burton was granted a final decree of divorce from Wilbur Burton by the United States Court for China last week. Both are residents of Shanghai.

Lester M. Carson has been named the general manager for the Texas Oil Company in Manchukuo, Kwantung Leased Territory and Korea, replacing George Alfred Flynn, the present manager.

Dr. & Mrs. H. H. Kung gave a reception in honor of the members of the honorary and advisory boards of the National Pan-Pacific Association Thursday, November 22, at 383 Rue Herve de Sieyes.

Plans governing the operation of through shipping on the Grand Canal were discussed at a meeting of the Grand Canal Conservancy Board held at Nanking Nov. 16 with Sui Kai presiding.

Inauguration of the China Corporation Ltd., organized by leading Chinese industrialists and manufacturers to promote sales of Chinese manufactured goods and other products, took place at 261 Nanking Road, Shanghai, Nov. 16.

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, departed from England for America November 21. The date of his return to China has not yet been fixed. Lady Maze will spend the winter in Italy.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has refused permission to the Realty Investment Co. to fly an advertising captive balloon of about 1,080 cubic feet capacity, inflated with hydrogen gas, from a new market building at the corner of Myburgh and Burkill Roads.

Seventy-two students of the National University of Peiping have been awarded scholarships, according to an announcement made by Fan Chi-chang, Director of Studies of the University. These scholarships divided into three classes—$160, $100 and $60 each.

A recent *Reuter* dispatch from Canton stated that in said city there are over 40 foreign women married to Chinese nationals, who are either overseas Chinese or returned students. In most cases, these foreign wives are French and German, but some are American and British.

A diploma "mill" in Peiping, which has been turning out counterfeit school diplomas and certificates, for sale to students, was raided by the police Nov. 19. One man was arrested and over 100 bogus seals of various well-known middle schools, as well as other printing apparatus and materials, were seized.

Lost near Ningpo for three nights and two days, virtually without food during all of this time, Lt. Edward Dorsey, crack American stunt pilot, finally landed at the Hungjao Airdrome Nov. 19. Lt. Dorsey came to China about a month ago for the purpose of demonstrating the new Boeing P-26 monoplane.

The combined Committee of Management of the Shanghai Branch Navy Y.M.C.A. and the China District Committee Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. gave a tiffin Nov. 21 in honor of Edward W. Hearne who has lately retired from an official post in the state of Massachusetts after 40 years service with the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Hearne is revisiting China after a period of 34 years.

Dr. John C. Ferguson in an address before the American Women's Club in Shanghai Nov. 20 on "Present Tendencies in Chinese Studies," called attention to the fact that here in Shanghai the great boxes of treasures brought from Peiping containing some of China's greatest art treasures art concealed in a warehouse in the French Concession—a waste to cultural advancement.

Dr. J. Lossing Buck, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, departed for the United States end of last week. Dr. Buck received an invitation from the United States Department of the Treasury asking him to go to Washington to confer on the silver question with representatives of the Department. He will be gone for three months. Mrs. Buck is now in America working on a new novel. She is acting as an advisory editor of John Day and Company, the publishers of "The Good Earth" and her other novels.

William C. Bullitt, United States ambassador to Soviet Russia, arrived in Nanking Nov. 20 after a visit to Peiping. Wang Ching-wei gave a dinner in honor of the ambassador on the evening of Nov. 21. Mr. Bullitt has in the meantime returned to Shanghai. He is staying with an old friend, Mr. Monnett, 262 Route Ferguson. He will board the s.s. *President McKinley* Nov. 27 bound for Seattle.

The "go-slow" strike which was called at the Thorburn Road factory of the British-American Tobacco Co. (Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co.) last week, has came to an end. The strike started in the cigarette-making department, because of the alleged ill-treatment of a worker by an inspector and the worker's subsequent dismissal.

Miss Daisy Alma Kwok, daughter of Mrs. Kwok Bew and the late Kwok Bew, of Shanghai, and Yu-Hsiang Woo, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Woo, of Shanghai, were married at the Union Church in Shanghai by Rev. H. G. Newsham Nov. 17. The bride's father was formerly managing director of Wing On's and also of the Central Mint. The groom is connected with Jardine, Matheson and Co.

Kidnappers Arrested in Shanghai and Soochow —Woman Captive Rescued

The French and Settlement Police of Shanghai made a dramatic raid Nov. 20 on a gangsters' lair, shot, forced out and arrested five kidnappers and released Mrs. Yu Ling-sze, wealthy Cantonese woman whose abduction from a ricsha in Rue Montauban on her way to a Roman Catholic Church a month ago stirred the entire city. The arrests in Shanghai were effected within less than six hours after the arrest of two fellow-kidnappers in Soochow. Two of the arrested kidnappers who attempted to escape by jumping out from the window were injured and one of hem is in a dying condition.

Hwa Tung Commercial and Savings Banks Closes Doors Because of Bad Debts

Another local Chinese bank, the Hwa Tung Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, has closed its doors. It began voluntary liquidation Nov. 17, on account of bad debts. The bank was established five years ago by Chia Shih-Yi, head of the Financial Department of the Hupeh Provincial Government. It was registered with the Ministry of Finance one year after its inauguration. The original capital was $750,000 but on account of bad debts, the bank has now only about $200,000 at its disposal. This is the third Chinese bank closure reported during the past few months.

Vice-President of Nicaragua on Visit to China

Rodolpho Espinosa, vice-president of Nicaraugua, arrived in Shanghai Nov. 19, and in the meantime is visiting Nanking and Peiping, returning here beginning of December to continue on his way to Europe. Max Kattwinkel, Nicaraguan Consul in Shanghai, and Mr. Fresco, consul for Mexico, entertained the distinguished guest. Dr. Espinosa's visit has a particular interest because of recent rumors that Nicaragua might recognize "Manchukuo." Dr. Espinosa emphatically declared as false Japanese allegations that he would recommend recognition.

Nord-Deutscher Lloyd to Put New Ships on Far Eastern Run

The Nord-Deutscher Lloyd will put two new fast ships on the Far Eastern run next year. They will be known as the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, which were the names of two old boats belonging to N.D.L. in pre-war days. The ships are of 18,000 tons, and are now under construction, with the *Scharnhorst* being scheduled for launching on December 14. These boats are scheduled to make the trip between Snanghai and Geneva in 23 days.

Nanking Says All Foreign Newspapers Must Register by Feb. 1

Telegrams from Nanking during the week indicated the National Government's full determination to compel foreign newspapers in China to register with the Ministery of Interior before February 1, 1935, failing which they would not receive the usual postal privileges. The Chinese authorities stated that many foreign newspapers have already registered with the Ministry of the Interior, including the *Peking and Tientsin Times* (British), *Finance and Commerce* (British), the *North China Star* (American) and the *China Weekly Review* (American).

Japan-Manchukuo Company to Purchase Zeppelins for Pacific Service

The *Tokyo Asahi* says the State Aviation Policy Study Association proposes to organize a Japanese-Manchukuo aviation company with a capital of Yen 20,000,000, eventually designed to conduct dirigible passenger and mail service across the Pacific Ocean. The first step will be the purchase of German dirigibles at a cost of Yen 6,000,000 each and the establishment of a service between Tokyo and Changchun. The Trans-Pacific service to the United States by way of Honolulu will be the next step. Plans appear to be in the discussion stage at the present time. Herr Hugo Eckener, the German dirigible expert, whose "Graf Zeppelin" has made more than 200 trips across the Altantic Ocean, has sent a representative to Tokyo to discuss the matter.

Negotiations are in progress at Changchun to have the Manchukuo Government exchange Yen 6,000,000 worth of Manchurian beans for German Zeppelins valued at a like amount. The negotiations are being conducted through Captain Haupt, representative of the Zeppelin works in Germany. The Zeppelins obtained by the Manchukuo Government, it is stated, will be used on a trans-Pacific air service which will be put into operation within the next year.

Dirigible "Macon" to Fly to Hawaii

The United States Navy's giant dirigible, the "Macon," will make a flight to Hawaii in the near future if plans now under consideration by the Navy Department materialize. The proposed flight to Hawaii is to be an exploratory cruise, with the airship working in co-operation surface ships of the fleet.

Trans-Pacific Test Flight to be Made by Pan-American Airways Early Next Year

The first test flight over the proposed trans-Pacific air mail route will be made shortly after January 1. Officials of Pan-American Airways have made substantial progress on plans for the first test, which will be from San Francisco to Shanghai, by way of Honolulu and Manila. The plane to be used in the flight will be the Brazilian Clipper which recently inaugurated the new South American service.

Nanking Stages Air Attack Maneuvers

Nanking was "bombarded" on the morning of Nov. 17 when a preliminary air raid protection drill was staged shortly after 10 o'clock. The "attack" was carried out by three government airplanes from Hangchow. The tolling of bells and long siren blasts announced the arrival of two of the raiders, who, flying at a high attitude, dropped six "incendiary bombs." The third "enemy" plane, which swooped down from the sky a few minutes after the "bombing" had started, dropped only bombs. During the attack all motors cars and other vehicles on the streets were compelled to remain at a standstill, but the cars for foreign diplomatic representatives were allowed to continue on their journeys.

$10,000 Reward Offered in Sze Murder Case

In response to a petition sent him by local Chinese public bodies urging increased effort in the apprehension and punishment of the murderers of Sze Liang-zai, late managing director of the *Shun Pao*, General Lu Ti-ping announced that besides ordering all the men at his disposal to do all in their power he had posted a reward of $10,000 for information leading to arrests. The General's statement was sent to Shanghai immediately following his receipt of an order from General Chiang Kai-shek instructing him to bend all his efforts towards the arrest of the murderers and to keep in touch with the Generalissimo. Complying with an order issued by Mayor Wu Teh-chen of Greater Shanghai, flags, were at half-mast Nov. 16 in tribute to the dead newspaperman.

Shanghai's Trade Shows Adverse Balance of $15,042,414 in October

Shanghai's foreign trade during the month of October showed an unfavorable balance of Customs Gold Unit 7,896,280, or $15,042,414, according to the monthly returns of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Imports into Shanghai during the month were valued at G.U.19,957,203 or $38,018,472, while exports were valued at G.U.12,060,923 or $22,976,658, the statistics revealed.

For the first 10-month period of the year, foreign trade of Shanghai resulted in the import excess of G.U. 144,967,844 or $284,256,340. Imports during the period were valued at G. U. 259,116,795 or $508,405,291, while exports were G.U. 114,148,951 or $224,148,951.

Shanghai's imports during October showed a slight decline as compared with those in September. During the preceding month, imports were valued at G.U. 23,695,895 or $45,567,206.

Exports from this city during October, valued at G.U. 12,060,923 or $22,976,658, showed a slight gain over that of September, when the shipments were valued at G.U. 11,893,183 or $22,870,591.

To keep abreast of all developments in industry, finance, aviation, railways, highways, shipping, radio and public works in China—

READ

The CHINA RECONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING REVIEW

(Editorial Offices: 31 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai)

The best advertising medium for machinery, supplies and technical service.

(sample copy free upon request)

JAPAN

AND THE CRISIS OF 1935-1936

An exhaustive, 22-page treatise on conditions now prevailing in Japan and an analysis of Japan's present relations with China and other countries. It covers trade, finance, politics and armament.

Which Way Will the Japanese Cat Jump Next?

50-cts. a copy, including postage.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Ave. Edward VII.

Shanghai.

What Is Your Face Value ?

The first impression you make on people is through your general appearance. If you are easy to look at your 'face value' is increased immediately. But if your complexion is muddy and pimply, your eye dull, your expression unhappy, the estimate of you is lowered.

Skin blemishes are usually caused by constipation and liver sluggishness. If you wish to 'have a clear skin, bright eyes, pure breath, a cheery, confidence-inspiring personality, you should keep your digestive system clean and active by an occasional dose of Pinkettes.

This splendid laxative not only makes you look better but makes you feel better in every way. You'll be surprised what a difference Pinkettes make. Try them and see. Of all chemists.

70-499

New Books of Interest in the Far East

President Roosevelt Discusses His New Deal in a Book

On Our Way. By Franklin D. Roosevelt. Published by John Day, New York, 1934. 300 pp. U.S.$2.50.

The public utterances of a President are often buried in the government archives and old newspaper files, unavailable for reference to most citizens. The new departure of President Roosevelt in the publication of this book recording his first year in office sets a good precedent. For it is very clear that the people of the United States are interested in such a survey of the year's work. During the early summer this book had the second largest sale of non-fiction books, according to records gathered by the New York *Herald Tribune*

The book is not one of argument nor one of extended explanation. It sets forth the significant events which the administration conceives to be the achievement of a new national policy. The President's speeches to Congress, his radio talks to the people of America, his letters are held together by a brief running commentary to show that all the proposals and legislation since inauguration day have been "orderly component parts of a connected logical whole."

There is no attempt to give detailed information upon all the features of the New Deal. The circumstances surrounding the origin of acts such as The Emergency Banking Act, The Federal Relief Administration, The National Recovery Act are given briefly, but the emphasis is on their relation to the whole reconstruction program. President Roosevelt has tried to show that the change in policy is based upon a change in the attitude and the thinking of the American people, "upon the growing into maturity of our democracy."

The President himself describes the basic ideas of his program for economic and social betterment in these words:

"The almost complete collapse of the American economic system that marked the beginning of my administration called for the tearing down of many unsound structures, the adoption of new methods and a rebuilding from the bottom up.

"Three steps, all interrelated, were necessary: first, by drastic measures to eliminate special privilege in the control of the old economic and social structure by a numerically very small but very powerful group of individuals so set in authority that they dominated business and banking and government itself; second, to war on crime and graft and to build up moral values; and third, to seek a return of the swing of the pendulum, which for three generations had been sweeping toward a constantly increasing concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands—a swing back in the direction of a wider distribution of the wealth and property of the nation."

It is not to be wondered at that Roosevelt's policies have been described by some people as revolutionary, Fascist or socialistic. The President himself considers the achievements of the past year to be a fulfilment of the progressive ideas expounded by Theodore Roosevelt of a partnership between business and government, and of the determination of Woodrow Wilson that business should be subjected, through the power of government, to drastic legal limitations against abuses.

President Roosevelt makes a plea for more integrity on the part of those in positions of authority. He would companion Grover Cleveland's ideal of public service, "Public office is a public trust," with this ideal, "Private office is a public trust." Roosevelt indicts business executives who put profits above humanity, who sell watered stock, who by unfair practices throw rivals and their employees out of work. He condemns labor leaders who seek petty graft, editors who color their news stories for personal or party advantage, lawyers who seek loopholes in the letter of the law. But it is not only these whom Roosevelt attacks—along with them he places all citizens whose easy consciences condone such wrong doing.

The election of Roosevelt clearly showed that the people of the United States wanted action, direct and vigorous. This survey of Roosevelt's first year shows in how many fields this action has come. A national recovery is not to be accomplished in one year or even in one term of office. But no one can deny that foundations have been laid and principles enunciated which deserve the consideration of all interested in the future of democratic government.

F. M. R.

Spanish Priest Held for Ransom by Communists in Anhui

A Spanish Jesuit priest, Dositeo Lopez, was captured by Communists at Mitosze, Anhui, on Oct. 21. In a letter sent by one of the captives the Communists declared their enmity against the Catholic religion, and demanded as ransom for the captive priest: (a) two radio-transmitters, (b) three radio-receivers, and (c) a vast quantity of medicines and money. They added that they would negotiate later as regards the amount of money.

Sir Frederick Maze, in London Address, Describes China's Achievements

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, speaking before the Royal Empire Society in London, Nov. 20. declared that, when examining Chinese problems involving great political, social and economic changes, the magnitude of the territory must be considered, and also the population, which was about one-fourth of the world's inhabitants. It was idle to expect that any government could settle overnight important economic questions, or deal summarily with intermittent revolts in so vast an area. The Chinese Government, which had been in office over six years, had already accomplished much in consolidating authority and in developing the economic resources of the country.

The National Economic Council were rendering valuable services in rural reconstruction and land reform, particularly in the northwestern provinces, where education and improvement in agricultural methods had made definite progress.

The Chinese Government, Sir Frederick said, were paying the closest attention to improvement in communications as a matter of vital importance, and extensive roadbuilding was in operation. Towns and villages, hitherto isolated, were now being connected by motor-bus as in England, and irrigation and social and public health work was being actively prosecuted.

Sir Frederick paid a warm tribute to the valuable service of the League of Nations experts.

He declared that the Chinese Government was also developing a quarantine service along modern lines, and that, in this, Shanghai already compared favorably with any country.

In the matter of industrial development, Shanghai had, of course taken the lead, and a large variety of products of foreign design were being manufactured and were stimulating the demand for foreign machinery.

Sir Frederick then drew attention to the rise in Chinese railway shares as an indication of the progressive improvement in Chinese management. "It is expected that measures will be devised in due course for the ultimate settlement of outstanding obligations in railway loans," he said. The Chinese Government is also fully alive to the importance of improving Chinese waterways, he added.

Construction of Sun Department Store to Be Commenced Shortly

Q. L. Dao, general manager of Messrs. Vok Kee Construction Company, 33 Szechuen road, who has just completed Shanghai's latest skyscraper—the J.S.S. Park Hotel opposite the Shanghai Race Course—announces that his Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of The Sun Co., Ltd. department store at the corners of Nanking, Thibet and Lloyd roads—Shanghai's most popular business centre, of which Messrs. Kwan, Chu & Yang are the architects and engineers.

This latest 8-story department store will have a frontage of about 190 feet on Nanking road by a depth of 220 feet on both Thibet and Lloyd roads. A basement sales floor is also provided over the whole building area. The store is to be equipped with the latest mechanical services for the comfort of the store's patrons and efficient management.

Choy Chong, managing director of the Sun Company stated that the Company plans for completion and opening of the store before the end of 1935. Choy Chong returned to China from Australia some years ago and successfully launched the Sun Company store at Hongkong with two large branch stores at Canton.

Poor Prison Accommodations in Southern Honan

Ling Shih-chun, commissioner of the Honan High Court, who had gone to South Honan to inspect judicial conditions at Hsuchang, Hsianghsien, Nanyang, Tenghsien, and their neighboring districts, returned to Kaifeng, November 12. He reported that the judicial conditions have been somewhat improved in general, but that the conditions in the prisons in the various hsiens remain the same, on account of lack in money.

The Judicial Yuan had sent Chi Wen-hsun to inspect judicial conditions at Kaifeng, Loyang, and Shanchow, in the province. According to Mr. Chi, the modern prisons in the above-mentioned places left him a very good impression, and the sanitary conditions in the various prisons had also been greatly improved. He left for Sianfu, Shensi, Nov. 14.

Reforestation Makes Progress in Honan

Acting on an order from General Chiang Kai-shek, the Honan Provincial Government has instructed the various hsiens to plant more trees. According to statistics, the agricultural and forest bureaus in the various hsiens in the province have sprouted about 3,000,000 young trees, and 800,000 of them have been planted.

China Desires Co-operation of "Certain Power" in Dealing with Opium

A Geneva message Nov. 15 mentioned that death is one of the most common penalties for trafficking in opium and narcotics in China under the latest regulations communicated to the League of Nations. Injection of morphia into another person for non-medical purposes is also punishable by death. The new regulations envisage the cessation of all opium licences in China after six years. Certain persons, chiefly aged folk or inveterate smokers, will be allowed to smoke opium, but all sales of opium to such people will be subject to license.

The Chinese representative on the Advisory Committee insisted that the collaboration of "a certain power" was necessary; otherwise the Chinese Government's anti-narcotic campaign would be in vain.

⁂

Fukien Poppy Planters Threatened with Death Penalties

Death will be meted out to any person found guilty of planting poppy within the province of Fukien, according to an order issued by the Fukien Provincial Government, which is launching a vigorous campaign against opium. The Foochow authorities have printed 800,000 copies of pamphlets containing the detailed points of the prohibition order, which are to be distributed by airplanes among the populace in the Western and Southern quarters of Fukien. The provincial officials believe that only capital punishment will effectively stop the plantation of poppy by farmers, which has been steadily increasing, with the result that the rice crop has greatly decreased.

⁂

Australia to Use Planes to Guard Pearl Oysters

The possibility of complications between Japan and Australia is hinted in a report from Sydney to the *New York Times* telling of the Australian Government's decision to send an air patrol to the North Australian seas to check pearl poachers. Seaplanes will be used to prevent raids on the pearl-bearing oyster beds, which are one of the main sources of the livelihood of Broome and other parts of the Commonweath.

The trouble is due to the fact that it is Japanese poachers against which the air patrol will work. Fast vessels have enabled the Japanese to avoid capture to date, but their operations around Bathurst Island have forced down the price of pearl shell to a figure where the Australian pearlers have found themselves threatened with loss of their whole market.

Opium runners as well as pearl poachers are aimed at by the decision to sweep the northern coast from the air. Most of the opium which comes into Australia is said to come through this hitherto wide-open gate to the northward.

A third goal is set for the aviators. In the past few months there have have been reports of "mystery" ships appearing around the Australian coasts, and though special search has been made for fast vessels that refused to answer signals no trace of them has been found by official patrols The appearances of the ships have been too frequent and their description too generally agreed upon, however, for the reports to be disregarded. The supposition, though no one will put it into words, is that the Japanese are seeking information concerning the contour and soundings of the Australian coast, much of which has never been charted.

In This Orphanage In China

The Missionaries Are Finding
BABY'S OWN TABLETS
Of Great Help To The Children

At the Home of the Nazarene Children's Orphanage, Chinkiang, Baby's Own Tablets are relied upon for the correction and prevention of ill-health among the large number of children cared for in that Institution by the Rev. J. W. Bovyer and his wife.

In her letter of appreciation Mrs. Bovyer states:—"We are very grateful for Baby's Own Tablets which we are using with excellent results among the children of this Orphanage. Not only are we finding these tablets of great value for the prevention and correction of the children's stomach and bowel troubles and to keep them clear of worms, but they have the additional advantage of being easy to administer because they are pleasant in taste and appearance."

Baby's Own Tablets are also especially valuable during teething. They ease the pains immediately and thus enable baby to obtain health-giving sleep. Pure, harmless and efficacious, Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no narcotic elements. All chemists can supply them.

"The Peiping Chronicle"

Leading English Language Daily Newspaper of North China. Presenting news impartially and promptly, interpreting current events in a sane and liberal spirit, and editorially supporting progressive and constructive policies.

Enjoying the widest circulation in North China and other places, and serving as the best medium for advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single copies	10 cents
Sunday only one month	40 „
Two week	$ 1.00
One month	„ 2.00
Six months	„ 11.00
One year	„ 20.00

(Postage extra)

2. Mei Cha Hutung, Peiping, China.

Cable Address: "CHRONICLE"

SUPPRESSING COMMUNIST-BANDITRY IN CHINA

Edited by Tang Leang-li

Deals with the origin of the Communist movement and contains chapters on the period of toleration, proscription, military campaign against Communist-bandits, foreign communist activities, the communist organization, connection with the labor movement, land policy of the Government and a foreign missionary's impressions. Also an appendix containing text of anti-communist law, program of political and economic rehabilitation, etc., etc.

Price, including postage

In China $3.20

Abroad U.S. $1.75

Send orders with check or money order to,

The China Weekly Review

160 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

New Life Movement and the Library

BY CHIH-BER KWEI, Ph.D. (桂質柏)

Director, National Central University Library, Nanking

IN the mind of many patriotic Chinese, if China is to take her rightful place in the comity of nations and to become strong and prosperous, her national life must be rationalized and disciplined, as the past twenty-three years of the Republic have seen considerable relaxation of discipline in the country, whether in education, in commerce, in official life, or in matters domestic.

A great deal has been heard during the past few months concerning the New Life Movement, but there is generally a vague idea of what is involved, and implied in it. The Movement was inaugurated by General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang on March first of this year, aiming at revolutionizing the mode of the life of the Chinese people by the application of the simplest and most effective methods possible to eradicate from the people those habits that are no longer suited to the times and to replace them with a new mode of living in accord with the spirit of the present age, but based upon the traditional virtues as expressed in these characters, *li, i, lien, chih,* i.e. good manners, chivalry, honesty, and decency.

Modern sciences teach us that human beings are artificial products. For better or for worse they must always be such. Nature has made us, but social action and our own efforts must continually remake us. Society stated in mechanistic terms reduces to interaction. A person is a member of society so long as he responds to social forces. When interaction ends, he is isolated and detached; he ceases to be a person and becomes a "lost soul." The degree from accepted ideas and modes of behavior largely depend upon the rate, the number and the intensity of the contacts of mobility.

No one who is asked to name the agencies that weave the great web of influences and counter-influences by which modern humanity is combined into the unity of a nation will need much reflection to give first rank to books. In his letter to the mayors of Germany, Martin Luther (1483-1546) wrote, "No cost nor pains should be spared to procure good books in suitable buildings, especially in the large cities which are able to afford it. For if a knowledge of the Gospel and of every kind of learning is to be preserved, it must be embodied in books as the prophets and apostles did. This should be done, not only that our spiritual and civil leaders may have something to read and study, but also that good books may not be lost, and the arts and languages may be preserved."

Though books are essential, they must also be made accessible and available. The availability of books can best be made through the library, which exists not alone for the preservation, nor for the number of books distributed and the number of readers enrolled, but also for making the use of books a means of positive educational and cultural advance. It is the medium through which the community provides for its members, one and all, the means of recreation, inspiration, and education.

The service of the library begins today in the work with children. For them it is the chief gateway to the world of ideas and ideals. Through the well-directed story-hour, through class and individual instruction in the use of books, through wise and sympathetic advice, it inculcates the love of good reading. It supplements the instruction of the schools and serves as continuation school for all of life. By its intelligent work with children, the library has the power ultimately to lift the thinking of the whole community to higher levels, especially in view of the gradual yearly increase in the number of pupils since the Revolution. The following table gives an idea of the rate of increase in the primary schools between 1915 and 1930

School year	*Number of Pupils*
1915-16	4,122,878
1922-23	6,601,802
1929-30	8,839,434

Thus, in a period of fourteen years from 1915-16 to 1929-30 the number of pupils increased on an average about seven per cent yearly, the average yearly increase during the first seven years being about eight per cent, and in the second seven years about five per cent.

Similarly, the artist, the inventor and the farmer can all be helped toward creative work. In other words, the library serves as an active factor in keeping one's mind alert, open and well-informed, as it is in the literature, whether it be philosophical, historical or poetical, that the traditional virtues of a nation are expressed. It is some sixty years since Thomas Carlyle asked the question, Why is there not a Majesty's library in every county town? There is a Majesty's gaol and gallows in every one." Let us hope that the same question should not be asked in the present-day China.

When every Chinese lives in accordance with the principles of the New Life Movement through the means of the library, a great revolution will have been effected and the foundation of a new national structure laid. The Movement itself brings more than a spark of the New Life to the oldest nation in the world!

Nanking Nov. 17, 1934.

Arrest of "Hai Ying" Commander Ordered by Canton Authorities

The Kwangtung Provincial Government Nov. 15 ordered the arrest of Captain Hsieh Yeng-kwang, formerly in command of the patrol boat *Hai Ying*, and Pao Ying-chung, former Director of the Bureau of Fisheries to which the *Hai Ying* was attached. The s.s. *Hai Ying*, which was suspected of being engaged in smuggling activities, was fired on and badly damaged early this month by a provincial anti-smuggling vessel. Thirty-two officers and men were arrested and brought Canton for trial.

Admiral Chang Chi-ying, Commander of the Canton Fleet, has announced his determination to punish naval officers and ratings who assisted smugglers—so as to uphold the prestige of the Canton River Flotilla. It is reported that the naval authorities have organized a special intelligence service to watch officers under suspicion. It has been disclosed that the Commander of the gunboat *Lee Shen* was ordered to report to Admiral Chang a week ago, but fearing a court martial, he left the gunboat as soon as she was brought back from the Southern districts. Several members of the crews are being detained, it is stated.

Silver Smugglers Caught at Canton

The capture of a junk loaded with a large quantity of smuggled cargo and a launch with over 10,000 silver dollars aboard, was announced by the Kwangtung provincial authorities Nov. 20. It is alleged that the junk, which was captured in the vicinity of Macao, was enroute to Canton under escort of a "certain gunboat."

Customs to Be on Watch for Silver Smugglers

The Ministry of Finance, upon the recommendation by the Foreign Exchange Market Stabilization Committee in Shanghai, has circulated orders to customs office urging that vigilance be exercised against silver smugglers. The Foreign Exchange Market Stabilization Committee, organized with the sanction of the Finance Ministry by the three leading banks in Shanghai, the Central Bank, Bank of China and Bank of Communications, to take charge of the fixing of the equalization charge on shipments of silver, pointed out in its communique to the ministry that exports of silver to other China ports have recently been increased while most of these shipments were sent to meet legal requirements in view of the harvest season in the interior; it was urged that precautions should be taken against smuggling of silver from Shanghai by unscrupulous elements.

Japanese at Tsingtao Try to Seccure Release of Seized Silver

The Tsingtao offices of the Dairen Kisen Kaisha and the Awa Mutual Steamship Company, Japanese firms, have been in negotiation during the past few weeks with the Commissioner of Customs at Tsingtao regarding the release of shipments of silver seized by the customs several weeks ago on vessels belonging to these companies, under the provisions of the Government's order prohibiting the unlicensed exportation of the white metal. The firms were assessed fines of $2,000 each. The customs authorities at Tsingtao seized $33,000 in the safe of the D.K.K. liner *Hoten Maru* on October 29. The D.K.K. Tsingtao office states that the sum represented the monthly salaries of the ship's officers and crew and was not intended for exportation as defined in the governmental order. A few days later, $2,300 in coins were seized aboard the *Kyodo Maru* No. 16. This currency, according to local representatives of the shipowners, comprised $900 in fares paid by passengers while the balance belonged to an unnamed passenger and therefore should not be subject to seizure.

The Four Far Eastern Issues Which Concern America

The following is part of an editorial in "The Christian Century" (Chicago), issue of October 31, discussing the naval negotiations :—

"Honest political discussion requires the United States to reconsider its own policies with regard to the Far East. As has been said before in these columns (cf. editorial, "Why Should We Fight Japan?" March 28, 1934), there have never been more than four issues which might influence this nation to maintain sufficient naval power to carry on a successful war in the western Pacific. These are the preservation of the American control of the Philippines; the preservation of the integrity of China; the preservation of the freedom of the seas; and the preservation of the open door in China. With the Philippines about to cut loose from the United States, with the integrity of China a political myth, with the freedom of the seas an academic principle never yet honestly observed in time of war, and with China using her new tariff autonomy to close the open door herself, the United States needs to consider again what issues are likely to arise which will render it necessary to have an overwhelming fotilla in the western Pacific to deal with Japan's navy.